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Agenda item 70
Promotion and protection of human rights

Letter dated 3 June 2008 from the representatives of the Permanent Missions of Australia, Honduras, Mali, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the pleasure of transmitting the Declaration on Prisoners of Conscience (see annex), on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We would appreciate it if the Declaration could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 70.

(*Signed*) Robert **Hill**
Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Jorge Arturo **Reina Idiaquez**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Honduras to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ami **Diallo**
First Counsellor of the Republic of Mali to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sanja **Štiglic**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations (on behalf of the European Union)

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Zalmay **Khalilzad**
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

08-37657 (E) 160608

Annex to the letter dated 3 June 2008 from the representatives of the Permanent Missions of Australia, Honduras, Mali, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on Prisoners of Conscience

Mr. President, we have the honour to deliver the present declaration on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Vanuatu.

As set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association; and everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Sixty years ago those simple truths were recognized by the United Nations. Since then we have many times reaffirmed these fundamental freedoms.

Regrettably, in the sixtieth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there are still numerous violations of these rights — violations that are well-known and documented by United Nations human rights bodies and mechanisms, resolutions of this body and other international and regional organizations. We particularly deplore the practice of imprisoning people for trying to exercise these rights peacefully — to speak their views, to gather in public, to publish opinion including opinion that is critical of standing Governments, and to seek or disseminate information including through the Internet. Unfortunately, there are many examples of Governments employing imprisonment as a strategy for dealing with their political opposition or with human rights defenders. There are numerous cases of prisoners of conscience being confined to jails and prisons, or held under house arrest for long periods of time to prevent them from speaking to or assembling with others. Compounding the problem, many of those prisoners are held in abysmal conditions, where they suffer life-threatening health crises.

This body is replete with Member States that have been or are being led by former prisoners of conscience. These historic figures, once persecuted by their own Governments and maligned as criminals for exercising rights and freedoms that we have all agreed are inalienable and fundamental, are today recognized for what they have always been, men and women of courage and of conscience who peacefully pressed for change at great risk to themselves and on behalf of their fellow citizens.

The nations joining in this statement commit themselves to work for the freedom of prisoners of conscience and to make their release a key priority in their

relations with other States. We further agree to encourage the States Members of the United Nations to affirm their commitment embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all citizens may freely express their opinions and assemble peacefully without fear of reprisal.

The nations joining in this statement call upon the General Assembly to be seized of this matter in the future.

United Nations A/62/859

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Agenda item 64 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Letter dated 6 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the outcome documents of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Yokohama, Japan, from 28 to 30 May 2008, which reaffirmed the importance of Africa exercising full ownership of its own development agenda and the need for a genuine partnership with the international community in pursuit of that agenda (see annex).

The Conference was co-organized by the Government of Japan, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 64 (a).

(*Signed*) Yukio **Takasu**
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

08-37870 (E) 110708

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

TICAD IV Outcome Documents

1. **Yokohama Declaration**
2. **TICAD IV Yokohama Action Plan and Appendix**
3. **TICAD Follow-up Mechanism**

30 May 2008

30 May 2008

YOKOHAMA DECLARATION

TOWARDS A VIBRANT AFRICA

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Heads of State and Government, and delegations of Japan and 51 African countries, together with the representatives of 34 other countries, 75 international and regional organizations, and representatives of the private sector, academic institutions and civil society organizations from both Africa and Asia, met in Yokohama, Japan from 28 to 30 May, 2008, for the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development - TICAD IV.

1.2 The Conference took place against the backdrop of a rapidly-changing Africa determined to take responsibility for and to assert ownership over its own destiny: and an Africa increasingly confident and capable, itself, of determining that destiny.

1.3 The Participants at TICAD IV acknowledged that from its inception in 1993, the TICAD Process with Japan at its center and other co-organizers including the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank playing a valuable role stressed the importance for Africa to exercise full "ownership" of its own development agenda and the need for a genuine "partnership" with the international community in pursuit of that agenda. In this regard, the TICAD Process has also served as a bridge between Africa and Japan and Asia as a whole, and as a Forum through which the Asian development experience can be shared with Africa. It is clear that the pursuit of an even closer relationship, based on shared concerns and common strategic interests, is of critical importance in terms of further enhancing global development and stability.

1.4 The Participants at TICAD IV also recognized the need for Africa's diversified development partners, working together with the governments of Africa and with the African Union (AU) and its institutions and programmes - in particular the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) - to actively strive for far greater synergy and effective coordination between and among existing and future initiatives in support of the continent's development.

2.0 Recent Trends and Challenges

2.1 The Participants at TICAD IV acknowledged the positive trends which have emerged across the African continent in general since TICAD III in 2003. Increasing political stability and improved governance, buttressed by strong economic growth and rising levels of foreign direct investment - much of it coming from Asia - have helped to create a new awareness of trade, investment and tourism opportunities available across the continent. These opportunities present a hitherto unprecedented prospect for the countries of Africa to achieve real and sustainable economic growth, and to make, thereby, real and sustainable progress towards poverty alleviation, and genuine improvements in the quality of life and self-reliance across the continent.

2.2 In this regard, the Participants at TICAD IV commended the birth in 2001 of NEPAD, the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into AU in 2002 and the increasing effectiveness of Africa's Regional Economic Communities (REC's) as further confirmation of Africa's determination, and enhanced capacity to exercise full ownership of its own development agenda. The Participants also

welcomed the strengthening of cooperation between AU and TICAD, which is exemplified by the resolution adopted at the Tenth Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008.

2.3 The Participants also took note of the outcome of this above-mentioned AU Assembly, which called, inter alia, for an immediate acceleration in the industrialization of Africa, a definitive shift away from dependence on primary products, and the development of Africa-based industries for local value-addition and processing.

2.4 The Participants at TICAD IV noted the strenuous efforts being made by the African countries themselves towards improved governance across the continent, including the ongoing work of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

2.5 The Participants at TICAD IV recognized that, notwithstanding these very encouraging trends, the countries of Africa continue to face a number of serious challenges and that achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be a difficult task. The most immediate of these challenges includes continuing widespread poverty and unemployment in rural and urban areas coupled with rapid population growth. Other significant challenges are low agricultural productivity, together with generally poor agricultural infrastructure ,and the increasingly severe effects of climate change; low levels of industrialization and inadequate generation of and access to energy across the continent; the scourge of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases which continues its ravages across much of the continent; inadequate access to education at all levels and a corresponding lack of adequate education-infrastructure - specially in sub-Saharan Africa. The Participants emphasized the special needs of least developed countries, land-locked and small island developing states. They also paid special attention to the issue of soaring rise of food prices and its negative impact on poverty reduction in Africa.

2.6 The Participants acknowledged that while African governments bear primary responsibility for the economic and social well-being of their respective peoples, the international community and, Africa's development partners in particular, have a crucial role to play in supporting Africa's own efforts to address and overcome these challenges.

2.7 In this regard, the Participants stressed the importance for the G8 countries to honor the commitments already made in respect of support for African development and for all Africa's development partners, including emerging partners to work towards a greater coordination and strengthening of the broad international partnership with the African continent - specifically to facilitate a greater focus of effort and to avoid duplication and any unnecessary wastage of scarce resources.

2.8 Building on the positive trends in Africa and guided by the vision outlined in NEPAD, but also fully cognizant of the considerable developmental challenges which continue to confront the countries of Africa, the Participants at TICAD IV committed themselves to work together on the following specific but inter-related priority-areas:

- Towards Boosting Economic Growth
- Towards Ensuring Human Security, including achieving MDGs and consolidation of peace and good governance
- Towards Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change

3.0 Boosting Economic Growth:
Forging a Genuine Partnership towards a Vibrant, Prosperous Africa

3.1 The Participants at TICAD IV stressed that it is essential to accelerate broad-based economic growth and diversification and acknowledged the enormous, as-yet largely untapped natural-resource potential across the continent.

Human Resource Development

3.2 The Participants at TICAD IV noted the enormous challenges facing African countries in the area of human resource development, especially in the field of science and technology. They noted the significant contribution being made in this regard by Japan and other development partners, and recognized the considerable potential for expansion in this critical sector of development cooperation.

Accelerated Industrial Development

3.3 The Participants recalled the conclusions of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly, with regard to the urgent need to accelerate the industrial development of Africa.

Infrastructure

3.4 The Participants emphasized the fundamental need to focus on the development of region-wide infrastructure.

Agricultural and Rural Development

3.5 The Participants at TICAD IV acknowledged the role of agriculture as a major component of economic activity across the continent, and emphasized the urgent need to significantly enhance current levels of agricultural productivity, and increase support to this critical sector, including through provision and management of water resources. Agricultural and rural reform in the framework of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) were acknowledged as effective means to achieve food security and poverty alleviation and major driving forces for economic growth. In this regard, it is important to provide assistance for rural entrepreneurs and local industries.

Trade and Investment

3.6 The Participants at TICAD IV noted that, although the current levels of international trade and investment with African countries, including trade and investment flows between Africa and Japan, and other Asian countries had certainly improved, Africa's share of global trade and investment flows was still insignificant. Accordingly, the Participants recognized the need to work together for the early, fair and balanced conclusion of the WTO Doha Round. They also acknowledged the importance of "Aid for Trade" initiative.

Promotion of Tourism

3.7 The Participants stressed that Africa has enormous potential in this sector, and that tourism has the dual effect of positively impacting on several other sectors whilst building a positive image of Africa. They emphasized the importance, for African countries, to cooperate more closely in the tourism sector and, in this regard, recognized the need for sharing of experiences and know how as well as the

promotion of technical cooperation programs. The specific importance of Eco-tourism was also underlined.

Role of the Private Sector

3.8 The Participants at TICAD IV noted, also, the important role of the private sector - both domestic and foreign - in the promotion and financing of sustainable economic growth in Africa, especially with regard to the effective exploitation of the continent's natural resources, and the development of industrial, energy and mineral, agricultural, financial and other services sectors, and, equally, in the development and management of Africa's considerable human resources.

3.9 In this context, and spurred by the progress being made towards improving the overall business climate across the continent, the Participants welcomed the growing interest and activities of the Japanese and other Asian private sectors. They also welcomed Japan's initiative to strengthen closer Public-Private Partnerships by promoting trade and investment in Africa.

4.0 Achieving the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs:
Economic and Social Dimension of "Human Security"

4.1 The Participants at TICAD IV noted that more vigorous impetus is necessary to attain the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015. They acknowledged the inter-relatedness of the MDG's and the urgent need to promote a more fully-comprehensive approach towards their general attainment.

4.2 The Participants welcomed TICAD IV's focus upon and promotion of the concept of "human security", which underscores freedom from fear and freedom from want, and emphasizes the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities.

4.3 **Community Development**: Building Safe and Healthy Communities

- The Participants acknowledged that strengthening a comprehensive and community-based approach would help in achieving the MDGs. This approach encompasses human resource development, decent job-creation, in particular for the youth, income generation, expansion of access to primary health-care and basic education, as well as agricultural and rural development, including through promotion of the One-Village-One-Product (OVOP) movement.

4.4 **Education**: Realizing Education which opens up a New Future

- The Participants stressed the fundamental need to improve the quality of and expanding access to education for all African people, with special emphasis on youth, and to promote education linked to growth and self-sustainability, including technical and vocational training, science and higher education, while ensuring a cross-sectoral approach.

4.5 **Health**: Ensuring Reliable Health and Sanitation

- In addition to tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, polio and other infectious diseases, the Participants acknowledged the significance of strengthening health systems to effectively deal with major health challenges including maternal, new-born, and child health. The Participants highlighted the importance of human resource development of health workers and expressed concern regarding the brain-drain of skilled health professionals.

- The Participants warmly welcomed the creation of the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize, the first ever of its kind.

4.6 **Gender**: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Recognizing the significant role of women in development and peace consolidation, the Participants at TICAD IV reemphasized the importance of advancing and protecting the human rights of women and promoting women's empowerment. They stressed the need to address issues such as disparity in education, violence against women, and insufficient participation of women in all spheres of decision making, while taking into account the cultural specificities of different countries.

5.0 Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance:
Political Dimension of "Human Security"

5.1 The Participants reiterated that development and peace must work in tandem with each other. They noted the significant progress made in this regard across the African continent and stressed that, to realize a Vibrant Africa, dividends of peace must spread to every corner of the continent.

5.2 The Participants also reemphasized that countries coming out of conflict need special assistance to get on the path of reconstruction and sustainable development and to enjoy the fruits of prosperity. For this to come about, seamless peace-building efforts encompassing conflict prevention, early warning measures, conflict resolution, and preventing relapses into conflict, are critical as they will promote durable peace on the continent. To sustain peace acquired through these processes, sound vigorous democracy, continuous and inclusive dialogue, and strengthened governance need to be vigorously fostered. Furthermore, a smooth transition between one phase and another, and linkages between support for peace consolidation and other areas of development, are also crucial.

5.3 The Participants put an emphasis on the importance of Africa's ownership and welcomed AU's initiatives such as the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to improve governance. The participants also welcomed the goodwill shown by development partners, especially to enhance Africa's peace-keeping capabilities. The participants also called attention to the significant role of the UN and its bodies such as the Security Council and the Peace Building Commission as well as the AU, Africa's regional organizations and African countries themselves contributing to peace keeping operations. They commended the mediation efforts of African countries for the reconciliation and peaceful resolution of armed conflicts, as well as their engagement in peace-keeping operations.

5.4 The Participants emphasized the importance of the early reform of the main UN bodies including the Security Council to better meet the international environment of the 21st century. The Participants reemphasized that the member states should exert efforts on the Security Council reform during the current session of the UN General Assembly.

6.0 Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change:
To establish "Cool Earth Partnership"

6.1 **Climate Change**:

- The Participants at TICAD IV noted that African countries, which emit the least and embrace the Congo Basin, considered as the second largest ecological "lung" in the world, have generally been extremely vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, including increased

environmental degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and droughts and desertification that further threaten food security and health, as well as to increasingly frequent extreme weather patterns. African countries continue to be inadequately equipped in terms of their mitigation and adaptation capacities.

- The Participants at TICAD IV recognized the need to assist Africa to enhance environment protection initiatives and welcomed the initiatives taken by Africans themselves including the International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions held in Tunisia in November 2007. African countries appreciated Japan's "Cool Earth Promotion Programme" and acknowledged Japan's efforts in seeking to develop an international framework looking beyond the first steps taken in the current Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions.

- In this regard, the Participants welcomed the announcement by the Government of Japan, in January 2008, of its intention to establish a "Cool Earth Partnership" with US$ 10 billion Financial Mechanism on the basis of policy consultations between Japan and developing countries - including African countries - to address the effects of climate change and to modernize their industries, by way of technology-transfer, to render them more energy-efficient and more environment-friendly.

6.2 **Water**: Securing access to water and sanitation

- The Participants acknowledged the importance of water as an indispensable resource for addressing development needs such as health, agriculture/food production, disaster risk reduction, and peace and security. They also acknowledged that it was essential to promote the sustainable use of water resources.

6.3 **Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)**

- The Participants acknowledged the importance of the Education for Sustainable Development initiative and its promotion to address environmental issues effectively.

7.0 A Broadened Partnership

TICAD within a Broadened Global Partnership towards a Vibrant Africa

7.1 The Participants at TICAD IV acknowledged that, since its inception in 1993, the TICAD Process has strengthened the twin concepts of "Ownership" and "Partnership" and has made a significant contribution to African development.

7.2 The Participants recognized the importance of enhanced South-South cooperation within the context of TICAD Process and acknowledged the positive results of efforts, under TICAD Initiative, to promote trade and investment flows between Asia and Africa as well as encourage intra-Africa trade.

7.3 The Participants acknowledged the active involvement of African, Japanese and international civil society organizations in the TICAD process, and the importance of further broadening the existing TICAD partnership using a participatory approach. They also stressed the need to achieve greater synergy and coordination between and among existing initiatives so as to attain greater coherence, focus and efficiency in the overall global development partnership for a vibrant Africa.

8.0 The Way Forward

8.1 The Participants at TICAD IV noted, with sincere appreciation, the continuing commitment of development partners including the Government of Japan, other TICAD co-organizers and the international community to the promotion of African development and, in particular, their championing of the TICAD Process.

8.2 The Participants warmly welcomed the progress achieved so far by the TICAD Process, and also commended the action-oriented outcome of the Conference and appreciated that this was clearly captured in this Declaration and in the accompanying TICAD IV Action Plan.

8.3 The Participants also welcomed the establishment of a TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism, tasked to continuously monitor and analyze the implementation of the TICAD Process as a whole, and the ongoing assessment of its impact upon African development across its many sectors of activity.

8.4 The Participants noted that a successful and timely attainment of the overarching objective of sustained and accelerated African development would require the commitment and engagement of the entire international community, and the knowledge and resources of all of Africa's development partners to be mobilized in a more consolidated and synergetic manner.

8.5 The Participants welcomed the commitment of Japan, as the G8 Chair, to reflect the outcomes of the TICAD IV at the discussions of the July 2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit and to seek active G8 support for African development. (end)

TICAD IV

Yokohama Action Plan

30 May 2008

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Appendix

Preamble

1. This Action Plan, under the "Yokohama Declaration," is designed to provide a road map for the support of African growth and development under the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) process.

2. With robust economic growth of more than 5% per year and enhanced political stability, Africa is on the path toward the broad-based growth and development that will help it become a "continent of hope and opportunity."

3. The TICAD process seeks to support this objective by mobilizing knowledge and resources to assist African countries accomplish clear development goals and achieve tangible outcomes. Since its inception, TICAD has been based on principles of ownership by African countries, partnership, and the expansion of South-South cooperation.

4. This Action Plan lays out goals to be achieved and specific measures to be implemented through the TICAD process during the next five years to further the three TICAD priorities of Boosting Economic Growth, Ensuring Human Security (including the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance), and Addressing Environmental Issues/Climate Change under the Broadening Partnership. Progress will be monitored through the TICAD follow-up mechanism.

5. The Government of Japan at the center of the TICAD process, has taken the initiative to show its strong commitment by announcing doubling ODA to Africa by 2012. This will contribute to the effective implementation of assistance so that the goals along the above-mentioned priorities can be achieved. The Government of Japan will also strive to actively mobilize all the policy tools it has to double direct investment from the Japanese private sector to Africa from 2008 to 2012.

Boosting Economic Growth
- Introduction -

The TICAD process will promote a "Vibrant Africa" and its accelerated economic growth and diversification through support for infrastructure development, trade, investment and tourism, and agriculture. It will seek to advance self-sustainable economic growth that is effectively linked to poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs, and encourage all stakeholders, including the private sector, to act together in support of the efforts African countries are making to broaden and accelerate growth through, inter alia, development of their human resources.

Infrastructure

It is essential to develop an infrastructure network to promote and support the expansion of industry, trade and investment as well as agriculture. The Commission for Africa report to G8 Gleneagles Summit indicated that additional assistance of 10 billion dollars per year would be required to meet Africa's infrastructure needs by 2010. African experts are now drafting a mid-long term strategic plan, which will necessitate both an expanded regional infrastructure and capacity building for maintenance and management.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will focus on:
1. Regional transport infrastructure, including roads and ports
2. Regional power infrastructure
3. Water-related infrastructure
4. Enhanced involvement of regional institutions
5. Promotion of public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure

1. Regional transport infrastructure
- Provide financial and technical assistance for the planning, construction and improvement of regional transport corridors and international ports.
- Support capacity building for the management and maintenance of regional infrastructure.
- Promote facilitation of cross-border procedures such as One Stop Border Post (OSBP).
- Support technical cooperation for comprehensive community development along with infrastructure development.

2. Regional power infrastructure
- Strengthen cooperation to provide a stable power supply for the whole region, and to build capacity to manage and maintain regional power networks.

3. Water related infrastructure
- Support agricultural water-development initiatives to rapidly expand the share of land under irrigation, and other improved water control and management infrastructure.

4. Enhanced involvement of regional institutions
- Support capacity building of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and regional development banks to better plan, finance and execute infrastructure programs, and provide technical assistance for regional infrastructure investment planning.

5. Promotion of public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure

- Promote, support and strengthen PPP in infrastructure such as ports, railway and electric power plants to increase opportunities for the private sector by utilizing other official flows (OOF).

Trade, Investment and Tourism

African Governments, recognizing the importance of trade and investment to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, are making efforts to promote trade and attract foreign investment, drawing on the experiences of the Asian economies. African Union (AU)/New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and RECs are also formulating common regional trade policies including improvements in the legal and regulatory framework and regional infrastructure, in order to promote intra-African trade and facilitate Africa's integration into the world economy. In this context, the TICAD process aims to achieve a significant increase of trade with and investment to African countries in collaboration with the private sector.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD process

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts to:

1. Promote and expand trade
2. Encourage foreign investment
3. Assist private sector development
4. Promote tourism

1. Promote and expand trade

- Provide duty-free and quota-free market access for essentially all products originating from all African least developing countries.
- Scale up "Aid for Trade" to increase the global competitiveness of African countries by accelerating assistance including Japan's "Development Initiative for Trade" and support the early, fair and balanced conclusion of the WTO Doha development Agenda negotiations.
- Assist product development and export promotion in Africa, by further promoting One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative.
- Enhance infrastructure management capacity through projects such as the OSBP.
- Provide assistance to improve trading practices, and to build capacity in trade policy making and coordination of African countries and RECs.

2. Encourage foreign investment

- Provide assistance to improve investment climate including the legal and regulatory frameworks in African countries.
- Support the establishment of an information and consultation platform on the business climate for private companies intending to enter into African markets.
- Utilize more effectively official funding sources such as investment credit, trade and investment insurance to enhance PPP and leverage private capital flows to Africa.
- Provide assistance for capacity building to improve economic and corporate governance.

3. Assist private sector development
- Support African countries to plan and implement industrial development strategies and policies, drawing on Asian experiences as appropriate.
- Provide technical support to improve productivity, competitiveness and business expertise in promising industries, taking into account the effectiveness of information and communication technology (ICT).
- Expand assistance to support the development of small and medium enterprises and local industries.
- Collaborate with international financial institutions and regional development banks to strengthen the financial sector, including through the development of local bond markets and local currency financing mechanisms.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to promote self-reliant utilization of energy and mineral resources.

4. Promote tourism
- Encourage and assist African countries' efforts to address security, hospitality management, infrastructure and environmental constraints to tourism development-including through tourism training programs.
- Support tourism operators to increase familiarization with African destinations and improve knowledge of the continent and what it has to offer.
- Exploit the opportunity provided by the 2010 World Cup Soccer Tournament in South Africa to support long-term tourism promotion through events such as travel fairs.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Seventy percent of the poor in Sub-Sahara Africa or 230 million live in rural areas, and increase in food production and agricultural productivity are critical for food security, poverty reduction and economic growth in Africa. While the agricultural sector can be a driving force for the African economy, the continuing increase in food, fertilizer and fuel prices has become ever more threatening to food security.

African countries have recognized the importance of the agricultural sector for development and are implementing NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) that seeks to improve agricultural productivity to attain an average annual growth rate of 6 percent by 2015. As part of that agenda, African countries have committed, in accordance with the 2003 AU Maputo Declaration, to allocate at least 10% of national budgetary resources for agriculture and rural development within five years.

Support for agriculture under the TICAD process will include attention to the environmental impact of agricultural activities, as well as the empowerment of women, who play a critical role in agriculture, and the encouragement of South-South cooperation including triangular cooperation.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will seek alignment with the CAADP agenda to:
1. Enhance capacity to increase food production and agricultural productivity
2. Improve access to markets and agricultural competitiveness
3. Support sustainable management of water resources and land use

1. Enhance capacity to increase food production and agricultural productivity

- Provide assistance to expand agricultural research, extension and advisory services including for adaptation to climate change, development of new crop varieties and improvement of soil fertility and other farming technologies, and increase the number of agriculture professionals through support for agriculture-related education and training in a gender sensitive manner.
- Assist smallholders and farmers' organizations to adopt new technologies, expand agricultural land and the use of inputs and introduce appropriate machinery and equipment to raise productivity.
- Increase rice production through developing capacities to adopt systematic crop management, and new methodologies including wider use of New Rice for Africa (NERICA), aiming at doubling the rice production in African countries in ten years.
- Strengthen regional networks for transboundary pest and animal disease control.

2. Improve access to markets and agricultural competitiveness

- Increase investments in physical infrastructure, such as roads, ports and market facilities in order to reduce transport cost, improve the ratio of retail to farm gate prices, reduce the percentage of post-harvest losses, and increase the percentage of agricultural production that is sold.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to farmers to move up the value-chain and meet agricultural product and export standards.
- Expand provision of credit to smallholders, especially women, to facilitate their uptake of new technologies and inputs, and accelerate their integration into agri-business value-chains.
- Support pilot activities to promote the participation of small scale farmers, associations and small traders in the tender processes.

3. Support sustainable management of water resources and land use

- Support reforms in land titling, ownership and use to increase smallholder decision making power over the use and disposition of land.
- Promote development, rehabilitation and maintenance of water resources management infrastructure to contribute to the joint efforts aiming at expanding the irrigated area by 20% in five years.
- Enhance water resources management capacity through better tillage methods and water harvesting and storage, introduction of new technologies and capacity building of local governments and farmers' organizations.
- Provide finance for small-scale community-managed irrigation and water management schemes for local markets, and individual smallholder schemes for high-value markets.

Achieving MDGs
- Introduction -

2008 is midway to the 2015 target for achieving the MDGs. Accelerated progress in Africa is crucial as statistics indicate that many Sub-Saharan African countries will fall short of attaining the goals, and that problems such as high maternal mortality rates and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS remain serious. While economic development is necessary in order to reduce poverty, it is also essential that the fruits of the economic growth reach all members of society, including the most disadvantaged, and are not restricted to a privileged few.

In order to promote the achievement of the MDGs in Africa, the TICAD process will focus on the notion of "human security," which aims at building societies in which people are protected from threats against their lives, livelihoods and dignity and are empowered to realize their full potential. In enhancing "human security," a special emphasis will be placed on bottom-up, comprehensive, multi-sectoral and participatory approaches that encourage collaboration among national and local governments, international organizations, civil society, and other actors. Paying due attention to the inter-relatedness of each of the MDGs, the TICAD process will proactively focus on the areas of health and education, where the delays in achieving the MDGs are most conspicuous, and will encourage community development, gender equality, and the active participation of civil society.

Community Development

Community development and empowerment are vital elements of enhanced human security, both in rural and urban areas. Gender perspective is indispensable as women play an important role in community development. Cultural consideration is also important to ensure sustainable community development. Furthermore, community based approach is indispensable for consolidation of peace during transitional phase.

In the Declaration on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, members of AU have recognized the importance to address social development, poverty reduction and employment creation in a coherent and integrated manner, and committed themselves to empowering the poor and the vulnerable, particularly in the rural communities and the urban informal economy, the unemployed and the under-employed.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will focus support on:

1. Comprehensive "Glocal" (global and local) community development
2. Community based approach building on functional hubs

1. Comprehensive "Glocal" (global and local) community development

- Support a comprehensive community-driven development approach and build on experiences such as the African Village Initiative (AVI) and the African Millennium Village (AMV).
- Provide technical assistance, marketing skills and micro-finance for decent job creation, especially for young people, and income generation by collaborating with co-operatives.
- Expand the OVOP project.

2. Community based approach building on functional hubs
- Provide a comprehensive package of services at schools and community learning centers, including water supply and sanitation, school meals, first aid and referral service, literacy, and life-skill education, in addition to basic education.
- Encourage involvement of local people in the school management ("School for All") in order to enhance their access to education and learning outcomes, and to strengthen linkages with local economy including through home grown feeding programmes.
- Support water resource management by local co-operatives to generate income for education, health and agriculture initiatives.
- Improve health centers as the core of support and provide training for health/medical workers.
- Improve human settlements by establishing community development committees to improve housing, sanitation, water supply and drainage facilities.

Education

To achieve Education for All (EFA) and the MDGs, African countries need to develop holistic education sector plans and allocate sufficient national budgetary resources to implement them and develop related capacities. The TICAD process will support not only these efforts but also promote education and human resource development that leads to growth and sustainable socio-economic development. In doing so, efforts to achieve gender parity in education and synergy with other sectors including health, water and sanitation, need to be pursued.

"The Second Decade of Education for Africa" (2006~2015), adopted by the AU in November 2007, has identified gender and culture, educational management information systems, teacher development, education and training, tertiary education, technical and vocational education and training, curriculum, and teaching and learning materials, and quality management as priority areas for the sector. In this framework, African countries aim to develop functional national Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS), achieve full gender equality in primary and secondary education, and bridge the gender gap in participation in mathematics, science and technology at the tertiary level.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process in respect of the commitments and actions made by African countries, will focus on the African efforts as follows:
1. Basic education - expansion of access and quality
2. Post basic education and higher education/research
3. Multi-sectoral approach
4. Education management

1. Basic education - expansion of access to and quality
- Support construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and related infrastructure.
- Provide assistance to train and ratain primary and secondary school teachers and support the establishment and expansion of teacher training systems and organizations.
-Promote capacity development of local education administration and community-based school management through "School for All" programme.
- Promote knowledge/experience sharing within Africa and between Asia and Africa on such themes as culture and gender sensitive curricula, learning materials and training manuals.

2. Post basic education and higher education/research
- Promote human resource development in support of productive sectors by expanding institutions for technical and vocational education and training.
- Strengthen partnership among universities, colleges and research institutes through joint researches and the exchange of researchers and students to expand research and knowledge accumulation in science and technology.
- Promote high-level inter-governmental dialogues to strengthen science and technology cooperation.

3. Multi-sectoral approach
- Establish child-friendly school environment through comprehensive packages of assistance including safe water and sanitation facilities with separate toilets for boys and girls, school feeding, or food for schooling (take-home ration) and first aid and referral services.
- Enhance life-skill education, including on prevention of HIV/AIDS and improvement of hygiene behaviors.

4 . Education management
- Support the efforts to better manage education including the collection and analysis of education-related information/data to understand and meet educational needs.

Health

Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, faces serious challenges such as the prevalence of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and polio, and the high infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio. In addition, the emerging threats of climate change and global food crisis will pose new challenges to achievement of a range of health goals, from control of infectious disease to alleviating the burden of malnutrition. These challenges constitute a serious constraint to social and economic development, and a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach involving, inter alia, safe water and sanitation, nutrition, basic education, gender equality is required.

It is against this background that the Meeting of AU Ministers of Health in April 2007 adopted the "Africa Health Strategy," to promote the strengthening of overall health systems in Africa. AU has laid out regional strategies on major diseases and health issues including "Abuja Declaration and Framework for Action for the Fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and Other Related Infectious Diseases," in which African countries targeted to allocate 15% of public budget to the health sector, "African Regional Nutrition Strategy," as well as "Maputo Plan of Action for the Operationalisation of the Continental Policy Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights," and "Strategic Framework for Reaching the Millennium Development Goal on Child Survival in Africa", and efforts are being made accordingly.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process, in respect of the commitments and actions made by African countries,will engage in:
1. Strengthening of health systems
2. Improvement of maternal, new-born and child health
3. Measures against infectious diseases

1. Strengthening health systems

- Promote training and retention of health workers to contribute to the joint effort achieving the WHO goal of at least 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people in Africa.
- Improve the provision of health services, including through expansion of health infrastructure and facilities.
- Promote establishment of monitoring and evaluation of health systems to enable policy decisions based on precise health information.
- Encourage and recognize medical research and exemplary medical service practices combating infectious diseases in Africa through the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize.

2. Improvement of maternal, new-born and child health

- Support interventions focusing on reducing under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio.
- Promote continuum of care for women and children across the span of pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, child birth and childhood via high impact intervention such as provision of immunizations and micro-nutrients for children.
- Support the international efforts to achieve universal access to reproductive health services.
- Contribute to the international efforts to raise the proportion of birth attended by skilled birth attendant in Africa to 75% in five years, as targeted by WHO.

3. Measures against infectious diseases

- Support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM).
- Strengthen central government institutions for HIV/AIDS and prioritize prevention of new infections.
- Support efforts to achieve the target of reducing by 50 % TB prevalence and mortality rates by 2015 relative to 1990 levels, including through prevention, testing, and treatment activities under Direct Observation Treatment, Short-course (DOTS).
- Promote effective implementation of anti-malaria activities by combining preventive measures including distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, and awareness raising and provision of nursing care.
- Support comprehensive efforts to eradicate polio from Africa, through surveillance and vaccination campaigns.
- Make efforts to control or eliminate Neglected Tropical Diseases through awareness raising, treatment and access to safe water and sanitation.

Consolidation of Peace, Good Governance
- Introduction -

Recently Africa has made great progress in ending conflicts and promoting rehabilitation, including efforts on building the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and promoting African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). This is an unparalleled opportunity for Africa to consolidate peace and strengthen good governance. Conflicts are indeed significant impediment to human security and development.

Consolidation of peace encompasses different phases and a variety of actions, including preventing conflicts, mediating between parties and negotiating peace agreements, restoring and maintaining security and public order, providing humanitarian assistance, supporting rehabilitation, promoting social and economic development, and improving democratic governance. These processes require seamless and continuous support to make them irreversible.

Conflicts easily spread in Africa where many countries share borders, and therefore, regional aspects should be taken into consideration in consolidating peace. Efforts in conflict prevention as well as risk management to minimize damages upon the outbreak of conflicts are also indispensable. Community-based and participatory approaches with an emphasis on enhancing capacities of local population help promote the ownership of African countries. The most vulnerable groups in society such as women, children, the elderly, and the persons with disabilities also need particular protection and support. At the same time, importance of strengthening coordination as well as sharing information and good practices among internal and external actors engaging in peacebuilding activities should be emphasized.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will specifically focus on:
1. Conflict prevention
2. Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance
3. Restoration and maintenance of security
4. Promotion of good governance

1. Conflict prevention

- Contribute to developing the effective operation of Africa's early warning systems including the planned Continental Early Warning System under the APSA.

2. Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance

- Support early recovery and quick-impact interventions, including assistance to basic social infrastructure and services and to the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Support livelihoods through vocational training, job creation, and start-up assistance to small business and agriculture.
- Assist efforts to protect the most vulnerable groups in society, in particular, through improved access to education to reintegrate in society children and adolescents affected by armed conflict.

- Support efforts on disarmament of armed groups, de-mining, destruction of unexploded ordnance, stockpile management and collection of small arms which will contribute to both the restoration of safety, security and good governance and humanitarian and reconstruction efforts.
- Further promote mine action including mine risk education, victim assistance and de-mining projects in collaboration with NGOs and the private sector.
- Encourage private sector contribution in peacebuilding efforts.

3. Restoration and maintenance of security

- Enhance capacity of military, police, and civilians in African countries engaging in peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding.
- Strengthen PKO centers in Africa and encourage exchange of experience between Asia and Africa.
- Support the African Stand-by Force under the APSA.
- Assist efforts in strengthening cross-border control and regional cooperation to regulate the flow of small arms, smuggling and human trafficking.

4. Promotion of good governance

- Support the implementation of the Programs of Action of the APRM Country Review Report.
- Provide assistance to build capacity in legal systems, financial control and the public service.
- Strengthen economic governance through the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative.

Addressing Environmental/Climate Change issues
– Introduction -

Addressing climate change is an urgent challenge for Africa, given its vulnerability to adverse impacts such as more frequent and intense droughts and floods. In order to realize a "global sustainable society", it is necessary for all countries, including those in Africa, to collaborate and develop an effective framework beyond 2012 on climate change, and take action toward the goal of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

The TICAD process will promote policy dialogue in the field of climate change, support developing of an effective framework, and strengthen assistance to African countries that make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve economic growth in a compatible manner, in the areas of policy planning, mitigation, access to clean energy, and adaptation to climate change. With regard to adaptation, the TICAD process will promote effective management of water resources, as well as efforts in related areas such as health, agriculture and food security.

In this context, it is important to promote a participatory approach involving a wide range of stakeholders including central governments, international organizations, local governments and communities, private sector and civil society organizations. Furthermore, coordinated efforts are required under various initiatives including Japan's "Cool Earth Partnership" with Africa. In Africa, efforts are underway at the national level as well as within international and regional frameworks developed by the United Nations, AU/NEPAD and RECs.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts, in the following areas:

1. Mitigation
2. Adaptation
3. Water and Sanitation
4. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

1. Mitigation

(1) Promotion of mitigation measures

- Support active participation by African countries in developing an effective framework beyond 2012 on climate change, in which all countries take actions and work together, based on the Bali Action Plan.
- Promote the formulation of projects and awareness-raising campaigns for further implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and support the institutional and capacity development of Designated National Agencies in each country.
- Support the development of and access to basic information on forest resources and land use to encourage sustainable forest management and promote conservation and reforestation projects in response to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD).

(2) Promotion of the use of clean energy and improvement of energy access

- Support the formulation of policies and plans to expand usage of renewable energy, and assist renewable energy programmes including facilitating transfer of management and maintenance technology.

- Support the development and management of electricity power grid to promote improved access to and efficient use of electricity, and promote better access of the poor to affordable and efficient energy through comprehensive rural development programmes.

2. Adaptation

- Promote technical assistance such as establishing and updating the Global Map data for the entire Africa, describing the status of its environment in five years.

(1) Measures against natural disasters

- Support the formulation of natural disaster prevention and emergency activity plans based on the assessment of risk and vulnerability of each region to disasters including droughts and floods.
- Assist efforts to establish early warning systems and strengthen capacity at the community level to cope with natural disasters.

(2) Measures to combat desertification

- Assist the development and dissemination of new and existing technologies for utilization of water resources, soil conservation and reforestation including utilization of drought-resistant plants.
- Assist efforts to raise awareness to combat desertification at the community level and introduce appropriate measures to reduce overgrazing, over-cultivation and deforestation.

3. Water and Sanitation

(1) Effective water resources management

- Assist formulation of water cycle management plans based on the assessment of potential water resources and specific local conditions and the improvement of administrative capacity to implement these plans.
- Promote the transfer of technology and expertise on water resources management with due consideration to the specific situation of each region.

(2) Access to safe water and sanitation facilities

- Promote the development of water and sanitation facilities with affordable technologies.
- Support capacity building of managers and users of water and sanitation system and promote awareness raising campaigns to improve hygiene practices including hand washing.

4. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

- Promote ESD through integration of ESD into policies and practices to realize a more sustainable society.

Broadening Partnership

- Introduction -

The TICAD process has consistently embraced the concept of "Ownership" and "Partnership" and the scope of the "Partnership" with Africa has expanded steadily.

Asia-Africa cooperation is one of the key elements of the TICAD process that progresses through mutual learning and sharing of best practices and technology between the two regions. African countries are in the process of integration, making strides towards the deepening of an intra-African partnership within the framework of the Abuja Treaty. They have also made significant achievements as embodied in the action plan of the NEPAD, while the AU has made its own strides in collaboration with RECs as major pillars of continental integration. Broad-based partnership and a participatory approach involving private companies, NGOs and academia is crucial, and African countries are making efforts to engage as many actors as possible in the process of development. Better coordination among these partners under the African ownership is also of vital importance for these efforts to lead to maximum outcome and impacts on the ground.

Actions to be taken in the next 5 years under the TICAD Process

The TICAD process will strengthen efforts to:

1. Promote South-South Cooperation, in particular Asia-Africa Cooperation
2. Deepen Regional Integration
3. Broaden Partnership

1. Promote South-South Cooperation, in particular Asia-Africa Cooperation

- Transfer efficiently skill and technique, share knowledge and experience, and promote joint research within Africa and between Asia and Africa.
- Promote the exchange of people, trade and investment and services to strengthen the ties between Asia and Africa.
- Encourage the full use of existing institutions mandated in the field of South-South cooperation, such as the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and National Productivity Organizations in both Asia and Africa.

2. Deepen Regional Integration

- Encourage triangular cooperation, both in the context of intra-Africa and Asia-Africa cooperation, recognizing the important role of the AU/NEPAD and RECs.

3. Broaden Partnership

- Promote PPP, in recognition of the important role of private sector in the African development.
- Enhance coordination with the civil society and encourage cooperation with the academia.

APPENDIX

Boosting Economic Growth-- Infrastructure		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
Infrastructure		
	GoJ/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥37 billion on infrastructure[a] GoJ: provision of loans to projects under this sector[b]
1. Transport		
• Development/expansion of national and regional transport corridors	GoJ/JICA/WBG/ AfDB/EC/ICA	WBG: scale up co-financing of national and regional transport corridors, estimated financing of $ 600 million EC: € 5,6 billion in 10th EDF (all infrastructure including energy and ca. € 300 million contribution to EU-Africa infrastructure Trust Fund) for next five years AfDB: For the period 2008 to 2012, $ 5 billion for national transport and regional transport corridors GoJ/WBG/AfDB/ICA: Use the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) as a platform to promote regional infrastructure development
• Promote facilitation of cross-border procedures	GoJ (MOFA/MOF)/ GoUK(DFID)/ JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: expansion of the One Stop Boarder Post (OSBP) project to 14 points GoUK(DFID): Support OSBP in the framework of the Regional Trade Facilitation Programme at a border post in Southern African region GoJ (MOF): hold seminars/training and dispatch experts in the field of customs to support OSBP projects in collaboration with WCO

2. Power		
• Support development/expansion of power projects and transmission and distribution networks	GoJ/WBG/AfDB/ Africa-EU Partnership on Energy/ICA/ JICA	WBG: (i) double annual lending to $ 2 billion and aim to mobilize another $ 2 billion in co-financing, (ii) support to Southern Africa Power Pool, West Africa Power Pool, Central Africa Power Pool and East Africa Power Pool in the order of $ 500 million per year, (iii) IFC to finance 15 + Public Private Partnership (PPP) in power sector FY 2008-2011, estimated financing of $ 400-500 million AfDB: From 2008 to 2012, $ 5.5 billion for power generation, transmission and distribution GoJ/WBG/AfDB/ICA: Use the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) as a platform to promote regional infrastructure development EU: Support for African states next 5 years ca. € 300 million

Boosting Economic Growth -- Trade, Investment and Tourism		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
1. Promote and Expand Trade		
• Promote "One Village One Product" initiative, based on the "Development Initiative for Trade", by establishing a new comprehensive framework to improve African products' market access to Japan by (i) providing consultation on African products, (ii) dispatching experts from Japan to Africa, (iii) inviting African people for marketing research, (iv) holding business seminars, (v) supporting African companies participation in trade fairs in Japan, (vi) implementing "Development and Import Schemes" to assist Japanese companies in commercializing African products	GoJ(METI)/JETRO	GoJ(METI)/JETRO: expand JETRO budget on the "One Village One Product" (OVOP) initiative
• Promote trade of African countries, expansion of Aid for Trade programs, including by leveraging knowledge of Asian countries and provision of technical assistance	European Commission and EU Member Contries/GoJ/ JICA/WBG/Asian countries and other partners	EU: € 2 billion per year out of which 50% for African, Carribean and Pacific (ACP) countries in the framework of EU Aid for Trade GoJ(MOFA): provide financial assistance to trade-related technical projects in cooperation with international organizations JICA: decuple the quota of African trainees in the field of trade WBG: promote South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing between Asia-Africa countries and provided technical assistance for trade policy capacity building

• Support capacity building in trading practice and trade finance • Provision of seminars and training courses. Expand trade insurance and support membership of African countries in the Africa Trade Insurance Agency	WBG	WBG: (i) Expand IFC trade financing program in Africa to $ 1 billion per annum, (ii) Support membership of additional African countries in African Trade Insurance Agency
• Support research and capacity building in gender and remittances: promote effective utilization of remittances for local development	UNDP INSTRAW	UNDP: support gender responsive local development through UNDP/Japan WID Fund
• Support the development of small and medium enterprises and local industries	GoJ(MOFA)/ UNIDO	GoJ(MOFA)/UNIDO: $ 5 million in 2008 for enterpreneurship training
2. Attract Foreign Investment		
• Support improvements in legal system and investment climate (i) Establish or promote an information and consultation platform on the business climate in Africa, (ii) Contribute to achieve self-reliance development of competitive local industries and improve economic and corporate governance	GoJ(MOFA)/ JETRO/JBIC/ UNCTAD/WBG	GoJ/JETRO: Offer regularly information on the business climate of Africa for Japanese private companies GoJ/JBIC/UNCTAD: provide policy recommendations to African countries over the next 5 years GoJ: Considering providing support for the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. 【GoJ provided € 600 thousand for the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative FY 2005-2007】 and promote African efforts in investment policy reform, using multilaterally-endorsed instruments such as the OECD Policy Framework for Investment WBG: Scale up support to presidential investor councils in African countries, build on African enterprise study to promote African private sector, expand Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) programs, promote Asia-Africa technical assistance and learning on role of FDI in fostering African enterprises

• Utilize other official flows (OOF) to encourage foreign investment to Africa • Utilize actively investment credit, trade and investment insurance	JBIC/NEXI/WBG	JBIC: Set up the JBIC Facility for African Investment (FAI) to offer equity investment, guarantees, and local currency financing. JBIC will provide financial support of $ 2.5 billion over 5 years JBIC/IFC: Enhance cooperation based on the Memorandam of Understandings (MOU), especially to strengthen the effectiveness of FAI NEXI: Enter into the memorandam of understanding on cooperation with the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and promote further trade and investment insurance
• Start up bilateral consultation frameworks including bilateral legal framework such as Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) for improving business climate	GoJ (MOFA/METI)	GoJ (MOFA/METI): Consider BIT negotiations with African countries
• Enhance Public-Private Partnership to effectively coordinate between official flows and private capitals, to expand good practices of Corporate Social Responsibilities in linking up with official flows	GoJ	GoJ: Establish a mechanism enabling ODA to complement private sector's activities contributing to African development GoJ: Dispatch of Public-Private Missions to African countries
• Promote European companies' business with Africa through EU Africa Business Forum	European Commission and EU Member Countries	EC: Support to macroeconomic framework and regulatory environment for enterprise development (EU Private Sector Enabling Environment Facility); EC-ACP BizClim € 20million FY 2008-13
•Promote Japanese companies' business with Africa through Growing Sustainable Business (GSB) programme	GoJ (MOFA)/UNDP	GoJ (MOFA): Support GSB programme through UNDP Partnership Fund UNDP: to consolidate its attempt to engage Japanese companies in GSB in Africa

3. Private Sector Development		
• Support African countries in policy making on industrial development strategies and provide technical support for improving industrial development	GoJ (MOFA)/ JICA/ AOTS/WBG	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: Expand the quota of private sector development related training programs for 1500 Africans to improve the productivity of promising industries, the competitiveness of products both in quality and price and the business skills of employees AOTS: promote training activities for Africa to facilitate trade and investment by transferring manufacturing and marketing skills from Japan WBG: (i) Expand knowledge transfer between Asia and Africa on business climate including Export Processing Zones (EPZs), labor/skills training, trade logistics, transport, management of ports, etc., (ii) Engage in lending, technical assistance, and advisory work on investment climate reforms and cooperation in 40 Sub-Saharan African countries
• Support African countries to develop intellectual property related systems and human resources in order to achieve self-sustained development of competitive local industries as well as improve the investment climate	GoJ (METI)/WIPO	GoJ (METI)/WIPO: Offer $ 1 million to the WIPO Fund-in-Trust of Japan for capacity building for all the countries in Africa, primarily focusing on human resource development
• Support financial assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) activities and local industries	GoJ (MOFA)/AfDB	GoJ: Enhance contribution to EPSA/AfDB by providing additional loan ($300 million in 2008)
• Strengthen the financial sector, including developing local bond market and local currency financing mechanisms, facilitate sharing of experiences among countries, provision of technical assistance. Expand collaboration on Making Finance Work for Africa	WBG/other partners	WBG:(i) Launch partnership for making finance work in Africa (ii) Hold regional workshops to share experience of financial sector innovation and best practices

• Provide technical cooperation and financial assistance for promoting energy and mineral resources industries • Provide cooperation including the field of remote-sensing for mineral resources in Southern African Development Community (SADC)	GoJ(METI)/ JOGMEC	GoJ (METI)/JOGMEC : provide technical assistance
• Gem Cutting Training Project for a potential African country	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 60,000
4. Tourism Promotion		
• Support tourism of non-African countries operators in developing familiarization measures of Africa and improving their knowledge of Africa and what it has to offer	WBG	WBG: continue and expand tourism projects in at least 5 countries, focusing on policy and business environment strengthening, tourism linkages, infrastructure and private sector development
• Engage in long-term tourism promotion by utilizing events such as travel fairs, taking account of the 2010 World Cup Soccer Tournament in South Africa	GoJ (MLIT/MOFA)	GoJ (MLIT/MOFA): promote African sector of the annual travel fair
• Implement projects on capacity building including training programmes and dispatch of experts in collaboration with regional tourism training centres in Africa	JICA	JICA: decouple the quota of trainees in the field of tourism

Boosting Economic Growth-- Agriculture		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
Agriculture		
	GoJ/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥26 billion on agriculture[a] GoJ: provision of loans to projects under this sector[b]
1. Agriculture and response to high food prices (short term)		
• Immediate interventions to address rising food prices: rapidly increased supply response for food staples; assistance to consumers; targeted interventions to address hunger	GoJ/WBG and other partners	GoJ: Provide emergency food aid worth of $100 million between May and July 2008 (mainly targeting Africa) , and other measures to be identified WBG: Launch Global Food Response Facility and implement short-term targeted measures to meet emergency needs in individual countries
• Short-term response to emergency food security through humanitarian aid, safety net and support to livelihoods	EC	EC: € 300 million

2. Agriculture and response to high food prices (medium-long term)		
• Partners support Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) strategic planning and programming at national and regional levels, as well as scaled up interventions in land and water management, infrastructure (e.g. irrigation) and market development, and expansion and uptake of agricultural technology • Implementation of CAADP to increase food supply over medium-long term • Strengthened community based farmers organizations and water users associations, and expanded agricultural research and technology, for example through support for community-based initiatives and regional agricultural research programs	GoJ (MOFA)/WBG	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: (i) grants and technical assistance out of ¥26 billion mentioned above, (ii) development and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, including small-scale irrigation schemes (100,000 ha) WBG: Estimated lending of $ 4 billion for agricultural growth over 5 years. IFC target of $ 400 million by 2010 for support to agribusiness up to $ 1 billion in co-financing in five pilot countries GoJ/WBG: (i) support the establishment of CAADP trust fund (Japan's contribution – $ 2 million), (ii) scale-up co-financing especially in irrigation, (iii) set up a special grant window of $ 20 million in the JSDF for rural development including capacity building for land and water management
• Doubling rice production in African countries within 10 years	GoJ (MOFA)/ JICA/AGRA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥26 billion mentioned above AGRA: Support for rice crop development, improvement of soils, the strengthening of rice markets, and the development of water management systems. Total support from AGRA is expected to be in the amount of approximately $100 million over the coming five to seven years
• Improve rice varieties of higher productivity and dessminate them through farmers organizations	GoJ/UNDP	GoJ:provide funds to NERICA programme through UNDP Partnership Fund
• Support to agriculture and rural development under 10th EDF and thematic program	EC	EC: € 2 billion (FY 2008-2013)

• Improve NERICA, develop and introduce drought resistant crops and improve soil fertility	GoJ(MAFF)/ JIRCAS	GoJ (MAFF)/JIRCAS: Contribute to the productivity enhancement of agricultural products (¥88 million FY 2008)
• Enhance capacity to increase food production and agricultural productivity	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders
• Enhance development of human resources for agricultural research	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): improve the research capabilities for researcher (ca. 20 researchers FY 2008)
• Improve technical method for land and water development / management to increase agricultural production especially in rice	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): (i) study implementation (¥ 210 million FY 2008) (ii) provide budget to IWMI Trust Fund (¥ 11 million on FY 2008)
• Study on the technologies for sustainable food production	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): Examination for local cultivation technique, for possibility of innovation and prevalence for NERICA crop (¥17 million on FY2008)
• Promoting Rice Cultivation in Africa through Small Scale Irrigation (small scale infrastructure by farmers, food for work, perticipatory approach and land reclamation at community level)	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): Provide budget to WFP Trust Fund FY 2006-2011 (¥213 million on FY 2008)
• Promotion of organizing farmers through learning agricultural cooperative activity in Japan	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): Hold training courses for promotion of organizing farmers (¥22 million on FY 2008)
• Technical cooperation between Thailand and a potential African country on Improvement and Strengthening of the Technical Harvesting Capacity and Fish Processing at the Artisanal Fisheries	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 52,000
• Technical cooperation between Thailand and a potential African country on Freshwater Aquaculture and Coastal Aquaculture	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 20,000

• Technical cooperation on the Monitoring and Management of a potential country's Fish and Fisheries Products	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 15,000
• Capacity development in Increasing Productivity of Rice, Fisheries and Horticulture Crop to a potential African country	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 100,000
• Capacity development in agricultural research to a potential African country	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 17,000
MDGs-- Community Development, Education and Health		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
1. Community Development		
• Promote the "One Village One Product (OVOP)" Movement to achieve poverty reduction through community development	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: expansion of OVOP projects to 12 countries
• Support African Millennium Village (AMV)	GoJ (MOFA)/ UNDP	GoJ (MOFA)/UNDP: expansion of AMV projects to 12 countries in total
• Promote enlarged access to energy services for productive uses at rural communities through the scaling-up of multifunctional platform programmes	GoJ/UNDP/AfDB	GoJ/AfDB: provide funds to multifunctional platform programmes UNDP: provide technical support to multifunctional platform programmes (currently supporting the development of investment programmes for an enlarged access to energy services for productive uses)
•Support women's entrepreneurship initiatives	GoJ (MOFA)/UNDP	GoJ (MOFA): support pilot initiative through UNDP/Japan WID Fund UNDP: carry out pilot initiative
• Extend technical cooperation on generating income for villagers through training programme on "One Tambol One Product (OTOP)", Micro-finance and SME development	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 15,000

• Technical cooperation project on sustainable development between a potential African country and the Kingdom of Thailand (Phase II)	RTE	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 130,000
• Exchange best practices under the concept of Sufficiency Economy and New Agricultural Theory by creating Model Village in a potential African country	RTE	RTG: planning FY 2009-2012 (ca. $ 160,000) to implement the project
2. Education		
	GoJ(MOFA)/ JICA	GOJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥44 billion on education[b]
Basic Education-expansion of access and quality		
• Provide learning opportunities for children	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA/EC	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: Construct 1,000 primary and secondary schools containing roughly 5,500 classrooms for about 400,000 children EC:€ 359,5 million under 10th EDF not including budget support part of which contributes to education outcomes for ACP states next 5 years
• Support to Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund	EC/WBG/EFI/FTI Donors including EC	WBG: expansion of primary education opportunities through the Education for All Fast Track Initiative or EFA FTI (a global partnership of over 30 bilateral agencies working with developing countries to advance progress toward the goal of universal completion of quality primary education by 2015). Pledges to FTI's main trust fund (the Catalytic Fund) have reached $1.4 billion to date by contribution from 16 donor countries, of which approximately $ 950 million have been allocated to the 18 African countries whose education sector plans have been endorsed. FTI is expected in time to help all 33 low-income African countries present credible plans for endorsement and subsequent grant funding by the EFA FTI donor partners EC: countribute € 22 million to the Catalytic Fund next 5 years

• Construct and rehabilitate school facilities and provide teacher training for child-friendly schools	UNICEF/Nelson Mandera Foundation/the Hamburg Society	UNICEF/Nelson Mandera Foundation/the Hamburg Society: Construct/rehabilitate school facilities and provide teacher training for at least 1,000 child-friendly schools in rural and poor urban communities of countries in Eastern and Southern Africa
• Expand access to quality primary education through school fee abolition policies and other measures to address household cost barriers to education	UNICEF/ UNESCO-IIEP/UNDP/WBG/ ADEA	UNICEF/UNESCO-IIEP/WBG: In terms of research, feasibility studies and capacity development in cooperation with research and training institutions, contribute to efforts of school fee abolition policies and other measures to address household cost barriers to education in at least 10 countries
• Empower literacy programms and learners to contribute to peaceful and sustainable community delvelopment and for better management of education and health	UNESCO	UNESCO: Implement Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (ILFE) in 22 countries
• Support countries to adopt basic education for a minimum period of 9-10 years with appropriate curriculum framework	UNESCO	UNESCO: Assist 11 countries in adopting basic education for a minimum period of 9-10 years with appropriate curriculum framework through Basic Education in Africa Program (BEAP)
• Provide education for community transformation through design, construction and staff training for primary and/or junior secondary schools to transform the quality of life for border communities in countries links by conflict	UNICEF/ UN country teams (UNCTs)/Plan International and others	UNICEF/UNCTs/Plan International and others: Design, Construct school facilities and provide staff training for at least 100 primary and/or junior secondary schools to transform quality of life for border communities in countries linked by conflict (Initiative on "Learning Along Borders for Living Across Boundaries")by UNICEF program on "Education in Emergencies & Post Crisis Transition Countries"

• Expand school-based management of schools with community participation and extend programs to additional countries. Illustrative activities include measures to improve and disseminate tools for community management of schools, train school committees	GoJ(MOFA/MOF)/ JICA/WBG	GoJ(MOFA/MOF)/JICA: Expand projects to improve educational environment based on "School for All" models for 10,000 schools in West Africa. Also, set up a special grant window of $ 10 million in the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) to further promote community participatory school management model GOJ/JICA/WBG: Provide technical input necessary for WBG to organize a stock-taking conference to foster South-South exchange and cross-country learning
• Expand teacher training in math and science through SMASE (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Education) by extending program to additional countries and encouraging sharing of experiences	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA/ WBG	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: (i) Expand SMASE projects for 100,000 teachers; (ii) Promote experience-sharing among SMASE-WECSA (Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa) member countries; (iii) Provide teacher training in Math and Science Education for all SMASE-WECSA member countries GoJ/JICA/WBG: WBG coordinate conference on Africa-Asia Exchange on Mathematics and Science Education (AAE/MSE) with technical support on teacher training by JICA
• Increase financial and technical assistance support to the private education sector	WBG	IFC: Provide $ 50-100 million over next 5 years with partners to support expansion of privately-provided education
Post-basic education and higher education/research		
• Enhancement of post-basic education (higher education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), human resource development for promotion of science and technology and industry. Encourage sharing of country experiences and expansion of programs	GoJ (MOFA)/ JICA/ WBG/EC	GOJ (MOFA)/JICA : Promote expanding experience of JICA project WBG/JICA: WBG evaluates vocational training experience and updates regional analytical work on TVET and dissemination conference with technical support and information sharing from JICA EC: Nyerere programme (€ 60 million) to promote intra-African higher education exchanges and ERASMUS MUNDUS programme(€ 30 million) for access to EU Higher Education next 5 years

• Provide innovative vocational education in selected fields for talented unemployed youth who missed out education due to conflict	UNICEF/UN country teams (UNCTs)/WFP/ Plan International and others	UNICEF/UNCTs/WFP/Plan International and others: Design, Costruct school facilities and provide staff training for at least 20 high quality "Talent Academies" in countries linked by conflict (Initiative on "Talent Academies")by UNICEF program on "Education in Emergencies & Post Crisis Transition Countries
• Strengthen partnership among universities, colleges and research institutions through joint researches and the exchange of researchers and information/knowledge sharing	UNESCO/JICA/ UNU/Hiroshima University	UNESCO/JICA/UNU/Hiroshima University: Africa-Asia University Dialogue for Basic Education Development Project to promote research and reflection through dialogues and collaboration between universities in 12 African and 6 Asian countries
• Hold policy dialogues, including a meeting of Japanese and African ministers in charge of science and technology, for promoting science and technology cooperation between Japan and Africa	GoJ (CAO)	GoJ (CAO) : Hold a Japan-Africa science and technology ministers' meeting and some forms of dialogue with African countries
• Extend cooperation in the field of education by means of uni-lateral, bi-lateral and third party's financial support	GoV (Ministry of Education)	GoV: (i) receive 5 African students in university in the field of agriculture, (ii) dispatch 3 educational experts to help write textbooks
• Extend technical cooperation on education by providing scholarships in Master degree level to two potential African countries for 5 person each	TICA	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 150,000
• Expand the number of Jananese government scholarship students from Africa	GoJ (MEXT/ MOFA)	GoJ (MEXT/MOFA): Expand the quata of Japanese government scholarship, to accept more than 500 students from Africa in next 5 years
• Based on the needs of developing countries, promotion of international joint research targeting global issues such as environment and energy, national disaster prevention and infectious disease control and envisaging future utilization of research outcomes	GoJ (MOFA/MEXT)/ JICA/JST	GoJ/JICA/JST: JICA and JST budget

• Dispatch the Japanese researchers to universities/research institutions in African countries and implement joint research with young local researchers in order to resolve the global issues facing African countries	GoJ (MOFA/ MEXT)/ JICA/JST	GoJ (MOFA/MEXT)/JICA/JST: JICA and JST budget
Multi-sectoral approach		
• Enhance life-skill education, including on prevention of HIV/AIDS and improvement of hygiene behaviors	UNESCO	UNESCO: Assist 30 countries which are participating in the Gloval Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education (EDUAIDS) with a focus in Eastern and Southern Africa in implementing activities related to the development of comprehensive national responses
• Provide School feeding or food for schooling to girls	WFP	WFP: Provide school meals to 23 million children in 45 African countries who attend School hungry by 2013 in cooperation with NGOs and national governments
Others		
• Enhance public-private partnership to effectively coordinate between ODA and private resources and foster private contribution to education	UNESCO/World Economic Forum (WEF)	UNESCO/WEF: Promote the Partnership for Education initiative to foster private sector contributions to educations through Multi-stakeholder Partnership
3. Health		
	GoJ(MOFA)/ JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥43 billion on health[a]

• Improve the provision of health services, including through expansion of health infrastructure and facilities • Enhance health management and monitoring of health services, with a special focus on MDGs 1,4,5 and 6	GoJ (MOFA)/WBG/EC/ GoV	GoJ (MOFA): improvement of 1,000 hospitals and health centers WBG: Expand programs for maternal and child health, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and strengthening health systems. Specific targets to be identified. WB current funding levels of $ 648 million GoJ/WBG: (i) support establishment of a new multi donor trust fund for malnutrition (Japan's contribution – $ 2 million) and (ii) set up a special grant window of $ 20 million in the JSDF(Japan Social Development Fund) to enhance health management and monitoring of health services EC: € 493.1 million direct support for health in African countries under the European Development Fund next 5 years GoV: Extend the stay and dispatch 100 new experts and 30 experts to Africa each year (2007-2010)
• Support the provision of integrated, community-based approaches to delivering a package of high impact, low cost, health and nutrition interventions for MDGs 1,4,5 and 6	UNICEF	UNICEF: Implement interventions such as vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, nutrition screening, Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS), Zinc supplementation and childhood immunizations in 47 African countries
• Support training and retention of health and medical workers, including Skilled Birth Attendants	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: training of 100,000 health and medical workers
• Promote community health care in Africa	The Japan Medical Association as a member of the World Medical Asscіation	JMA: i) Make efforts to promote cooperation with the African region based on organizations such as the African Medical Association consisting of 25 member countries, ii) Attempt to improve the gynecological field in Senegal by a Japanese Takemi fellow from the Takemi Program at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston
• Improvement of child health	GoJ (MOFA)/ UNICEF and other health related organizations	GoJ (MOFA)/UNICEF and other health related organizations: save the lives of 400,000 children

• Scale up results based financing for health, and buy-down approach for IBRD loans in partnership with private foundations. Increase support to private sector provision of health care and to government departments responsible for regulating private health care providers	WBG/EC	WBG: Buy-down projects in an additional 8 countries EC: Result-based financing is provided through €3,441,3 million in general budget support for African countries next 5 years which includes health-related indicators
• Support research and policy dialogue on HIV/AIDS and care	GoJ (MOFA)/UNDP/EC	GoJ:support pilot initiative through UNDP Partnership Fund UNDP: Pilot initiative underway EC: Estimated EC/EU support for the European& Developing countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), which focus on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and malaria amounts to €500 million for 2008-2013
• Strengthen control and elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD), through greater access to rapid impact interventions and opitimal use of resources through integrated vector management	GoJ (MHLW/MOFA)/ JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥43 billion mentioned above[a] GoJ(MHLW): planning FY 2009 to increase/provide budget to WHO to strengthen control and elimination of NTD in Africa
• Scale up efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA/EC	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥43 billion mentioned above[a] GoJ (MOFA): pledge and disburse financial contribution of $ 560 million to the Global Fund EC: Pledged support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for 2008-2010 of a total of € 300 million[b] [a] Not including GoJ (MHLW) contribution to UNAIDS
• Promote measures against infectious diseases – Prevent the spread of HIV through education	UNESCO	UNESCO: Assist 30 countries which are participating in the UNAIDS Global Initiative on Education and HIV & AIDS (EDUCAIDS) with a focus in Eastern and Southern Africa in implementing activities related to the development of comprehensive national responses

• Encourage and recognize medical research and exemplary medical service practices combating infectious diseases and strengthening health systems in Africa through the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize	GoJ (CAO)	GoJ (CAO) : planning FY 2009 and FY 2011 to hold symposiums in cooperation with WHO
• Further pursue the 'Program of Founding Research Centers for Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases' commenced in 2005 and strengthen the network between domestic and overseas research centers in countries at high risk of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases to minimize the potential threats to lives caused by these diseases	GoJ (MEXT)	GoJ (MEXT): (i) create research system in Japan involving Japanese universities and research institutions with high research, potentials on emerging and reemerging infections, (ii) conduct collaborative research with researchers at some overseas collaboration centers in Africa, (iii) strengthen the network between Japanese and overseas research centers for active joint research, (iv) develop human resource through conducting joint research
• Send Japanese researchers to African universities and research institutions and promote joint research	GoJ (MEXT/ MOFA)/JICA/JST	GoJ (MEXT and MOFA)/JICA/JST:JICA and JST budget
• Transfer technology and know-how in low-cost anti-Malaria drug production in a potential African country	RTE	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 85,000
• Support public health system and mobile medical team in rural areas of a potential African country	RTE	RTG: for the year 2009, ca. $ 16,000
• Support for private provision of health care	WBG	WBG: support private sector provision of health care through IFC initiatives. IFC target is $ 1 billion investment and Technical Assistane (TA) funds over the next 5 years, 40% from IFC, remainder from other partners, including local banks in Africa, development financial institutions (DFIs), foundations, and the private sector

Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
• Provide support for addressing humanitarian crises and consolidating peace	GoJ/Various international organizations and UN organs/WBG	GoJ: continue to duly assist African countries ($ 763.4 million (FY 2003-2007)) in addressing humanitarian crises and consolidating peace UNV: deployment of UNV volunteers and UNV support for national capacity in crisis management and consolidation of peace (UNV: $ 3.2 million) WBG: scale up assistance for transition from war to peace and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction, including support for demobilization and reintegration, rehabilitation of infrastructure, health and education facilities, and assistance to small scale enterprises and agriculture to promote economic expansion
• Support African Peace Facility	EC	EC: Provide € 600 million under the 10th EDF for African Peace Facility next 5 years
• Support PKO centers in Africa	GoJ/UNDP/ UNESCO	GoJ: provided $ 15.5 million to five PKO centers in Africa under its Peacekeeping Support Program (projects are now underway) and will support the sharing of experiences between Asia and Africa GoJ: provided $ 1.5 million to enhance the capacity of non-governmental organizations engaging in peacebuilding (project is now underway)
2. Good Governance		
• Strengthen economic and corporate governance of African countries through the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	GoJ/NEPAD-OECD	GoJ: consider providing support for the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. 【GoJ provided € 600 thousand for the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative FY 2005-2007】
• Support the implementaion of the Program of Action of APRM Country Review Report	GoJ/UNDP	GoJ: launch an initial project which supports the implementation of the Program of Action of APRM Country Review Report through the UNDP Partnership Fund

• Support Good Governance Incentive tranche of the 10th EDF	EC	EC: € 2.7 billion under the 10th EDF for ACP states next 5 years
Addressing Environment/Climate Change Issues		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources, Possible Contributions**
1. Mitigation		
• Support active participation by African countries in the UNFCCC process to formulate an effective post-2012 framework, in which all major emitting countries take actions and work together, based on the Bali Action Plan	GoJ/EU	GoJ: Support by "Cool Earth Partnership"[d] EU: "Global Climate Change Alliance"[e]
• Support development and use of clean energy, including solar energy, through sector strategy and policy formulation and investment in renewable energy	GoJ/WBG	GoJ: Support by "Cool Earth Partnership"[d] WBG: to co-finance key regional hydropower projects IFC: $ 4-5 million investment in clean energy developed under the Africa off-grid lighting programme and joint facilities for sustainable energy investments with up to $ 100 million on IFC's own account
• Support investments in sustainable land and forest management and identification of emission reductions and carbon finance opportunities from REDD(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries)	GoJ/WBG	GoJ: Support by "Cool Earth Partnership"[d] WB: help access to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Climate Investment Funds
• Support the development of and access to basic information on forest resources to encourage sustainable forest management	GoJ (MEXT)	GoJ(MEXT): Provide ALOS(Advanced Land Observing Satellite)/PALSAR data of Africa that can be used for forest management
• Conserve and rehabilitate forests surrounding refugee camps suffering from deforestation	GoJ (MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): (i) formulate a technical manual for conservation and rehabilitation of forests for three African countries (FY 2008), (ii) project duration (FY 2006-2010)

• Support implementation of projects to promote sustainable forest management in Africa	GoJ (MOFA)/ITTO	GoJ (MOFA): Provide financial assistance for the implementation of ITTO projects in the field of sustainable forest management in Africa
• Support the provision of affordable and clean energy for lighting African Human Settlements	UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT: support the project through UN-HABITAT Water and Sanitation Trust Fund ($ 1 million)
• Support the promotion of biofuel production compatible with food security	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ(MAFF): Examine the possibility of biofuel production compatible with food security in Africa (¥6 million FY 2008)
2. Adaptation		
• Support disaster prevention and management capacity (focus on droughts and floods and main vulnerable countries)	GoJ/WBG	GoJ: Support by "Cool Earth Partnership" ([d]) WBG: undertake country needs assessments, provide estimated funding of $ 75 million for activities in African countries under Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands initiatives in coming year. IFC to undertake adaptation pilot studies for potential investment
• Support the formulation of water resource management plans including (i) key hydrological assesments, (ii) flood risk management and (iii) appropriate water management technology initially focus on the countries under water stress	WBG	WBG: $ 306 million for flood risk management and preparedness in FY 2008
• Support African countries' efforts for addressing and adapting to climate change at national, sub-national and community levels, under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Partnering to Address Climate Change in Africa	GoJ (MOFA)/ UNDP/ GEF	GoJ (MOFA): provide funds of $ 92.1 million as a part of the Japanese "Cool Earth Partnership" UNDP/GEF: provide funds of $ 31 million UNDP:carry out the programme
• Support an initiative to assist African Human Settlements combating climate change impacts	UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT: support the initiative ($ 3 million)

3. Water and Sanitation		
	GOJ(MOFA)/ JICA/WBG	GOJ (MOFA)/JICA: grants and technical assistance out of ¥30 billion on water and sanitation[a] WBG: Target of providing water to 2.5 million people a year through 50,000 connections and 4,500 community water points, ensure that 75% of urban water utilities recover their operation and maintenance costs, and that 85% of the community water points are operational in 14 African countries with stand alone WBG water projects. Estimated increased funding allocated to water supply and sanitation (WSS) stand alone operations from $ 878 million in IDA 14 to $ 1.2 billion in IDA 15
• Promote the development of water and sanitation facilities (e.g. wells including those with solar panels, and toilets)	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people
• Capacity building on water resources management	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: capacity building of 5,000 water managers/users
• Support delivering sustaible water and sanitation services to the poor	UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT: support the project through UN-HABITAT Water and Trust Fund ($ 19 million)
4. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)		
• Promote ESD through integration of ESD into policies and practices	GoJ (MOE/ MEXT)/UNESCO/ UNU	GoJ: Host an International Forum on ESD Dialogue 2008 in Tokyo GoJ (MEXT): Support UNESCO's Teacher Education Programme on ESD in Sub-Saharan Africa through Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Education for Sustainable Development GoJ (MEXT): Implement Environmental Education for teachers in Africa through UNU (¥30 million) GoJ (MOE): Support environmental conservation grass roots activities in developing countries including Africa through Japan Fund for Global Environment (at least ¥12 million to Africa)

Broadening Partnership		
Proposed Measures by Japan/Implementing Partners	**Implementing Partners**	**Potential Resources to be committed**
• Promote Asia-Africa cooperation, as well as Japan/Africa/Africa tri-angular cooperation	GoJ(MOFA)/JICA/ UNDP/WBG/UNV	GoJ (MOFA)/JICA: hold seminars in Japan or in third countries and help Asian countries dispatch experts to Africa out of GoJ/JICA Budget GoJ/UNV: dispatch Asian Volunteers to Africa (2006-2008: $ 1.65 million) GoJ/UNDP/WBG: hold the Fifth Africa-Asia Bussiness Forum (AABF V), facilitated by capacity building component of the African SMEs and the banking sector, in the early part of 2009 WBG: facilitate South-South cooperation and promote knowledge sharing between African countries and emerging partners in Asia, and seek co-financing for high-priority projects in African countries from Asian partners
• Train core productivity professionals in Africa for the expansion of the productivity movement and create mechanisms for the National Productivity Organizations in APO members to proactively initiate assistance for the productivity movement in Africa	APO	APO: Transfers expertise (resource persons and training materials) from Asia-Pacific Region to the productivity movement in Africa. Holds training program to create a pool of productivity professionals and organizes the tailor-made program for the development of National Productivity Organizations in Africa including study missions to the APO members and the dispatch of productivity experts to Africa
• Expand Asia Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program (AAKCP)	JICA	JICA: promote AAKCP in 12 countries for improving management
• Promote effective technical transfer and capacity building through South-South Cooperation	GoJ(MAFF)	GoJ (MAFF): (i) Provide budget to FAO Trust Fund FY 2006-2011 (ii) Hold Training & Seminars for market access, small-scale irrigation, rice crop and fishery cultivation (¥101 million FY 2008)
• Promote knowldege-sharing and joint research activities through establishing and utilizing the network of universities and research institutions within and between Asia and Africa in the fields of renewable energy, food security, health, gender in science and technology, etc	GoJ(MOFA)/ UNDP/UNESCO	GOJ(MOFA)/UNDP/UNESCO: Organize needs assessment study for Asia-Africa University Network (AADUN) . Based on the study, facilitate to launch concrete joint research activities in possible collaboration with other existing network in several areas such as renewable energy, food security, health, gender in science and technology in collaboration with University Twinning and networking scheme (UNITWIN) Networks and UNESCO Chairs

• Continue to consider joint projects between Japan, Vietnam and an African country in the framework of trilateral cooperation based on the Strategic Partnership between Japan and Vietnam	GoJ(MOFA)/GoV/ JICA	GoJ(MOFA)/JICA: JICA budget GoV: (i) send experts in the field of agriculture, (ii) expand models to other African country

[a] Above-mentioned figures do not include Non-Project Grant, Food Aid, emergency Grant, Grant of specific fields like the Grant Aid for Fishery, etc.
[b] Up to $ 4 billion (¥ 420 billion) to be provided by GoJ over five years for the development of Africa, with special focus on infrastructure and agricultural development.
[c] EC: Global Fund allocations are not earmarked by region or diseases, but based on country demands - in round 5 African coutnries received 55% of the grants, and 58% went to HIV/AIDS. In addition, AIDS is addressed as a cross-sectoral priority in EC development cooperation, and mainstreamed in all sectors, notably health, education, transport, etc.
[d] "Cool Earth Partnership" is composed of a total of $ 10 billion to be disbursed globally over five years starting from 2008.
[e] "Global Climate Change Alliance" is a comprehensive policy with some funding of ca. € 50 million for a selected number of pilot countries starting from 2008.

Note

1. Concrete projects will be selected through consultations between Japan/Implementing Partners and African countries
2. MDB projects are to be decided
3. $ = US dollars

Abbreviations

ADEA: Association for the Development of Education in Africa

AfDB: African Development Bank

AGRA: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa

AOTS: The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship

APO: Asian Productivity Organization

APRM: African Peer Review Mechanism

CAO: Cabinet Office

DFID: UK Department for International Development

EC: European Commission
EDF: European Development Fund
EU: European Union
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF: Global Environment Facility
GoJ: Government of Japan
GoUK: Government of United Kingdom

GoV: Government of Vietnam

IFC: International Financial Cooperation

INSTRAW: UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization

IWMI: International Water Management Institute
JBIC: Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JETRO: Japan External Trade Organization

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency
JIRCAS: Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science

JMA: Japan Medical Association

JOGMEC: Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation

JSDF: Japan Social Development Fund

JST: Japan Science and Technology Agency

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

MDB: Multi-Development Banks

METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

MHLW: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

MLIT: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

MOE: Ministry of the Environment

MOF: Ministry of Finance

MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NEPAD-OECD: The New Partnership for Africa's Development-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
NEXI: Nippon Export and Investment Insurance

RTE: Royal Thai Embassy

RTG: Royal Thai Government
TICA: Thailand International Development Cooperation

UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO-IIEP: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-International Institute for Educational Planning

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-HABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNV: United Nations Volunteers Programme
WBG: World Bank Group

WCO: World Customs Organization

WFP: World Food Programme

WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization

TICAD Follow-up Mechanism

30 May 2008

1. Introduction

- On the occasion of TICAD III, several African heads of state pointed out that now it'd been ten years since the TICAD process started. It needed to be further institutionalized through some concrete monitoring mechanism. High expectations as such for the follow-up activities of the TICAD process were expressed.
- In the keynote address of then Prime Minister Koizumi at TICAD III, he mentioned that "Japan will move to institutionalize TICAD follow-up systems." Subsequently, Japanese government has held Ministerial Conferences based upon various specific themes per year, from the perspective of following up the discussions at TICAD III.
- On the other hand, documents and contributions that had been announced in the TICAD process encompass a broad range and involve a number of stakeholders, and careful follow-up actions are necessary to look at the impact which is made by TICAD process.

2. Significance of Establishment of Follow-up Mechanism

- To contribute to steady implementation of related initiatives.
- To be able to discuss openly with not only African states but with relevant countries and organizations about the concept/ way of thinking promoted by the TICAD process and its concrete outcomes.
- To improve transparency and accountability of TICAD activities.

3. Modality

Based upon above, TICAD Follow-up Mechanism will be established with a Three-Tier structure as below.

(1) Organizational Composition

(i) First Tier: Secretariat

【Actor】

- Secretariat inside MOFA (the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau).

【Objective/ Outline】

To conduct information gathering/ analysis / public relations activities, in collaboration with related governmental agencies, regarding the current status of implementation of the priorities under the TIACD process, especially Yokohama Action Plan and Appendix in the follow-up process of TICADIV.

【Action】

- Information transmission through web-sites (positive linkage with UNDP web-site)
- Establish a consultation service of TICAD, through which interaction with civil society is possible.
- ADC will make use of the Secretariat.

(ii) Second Tier: Joint Monitoring Committee of the TICAD process (expected to be held in Japan)

【Actor】

- African states (Members of TICAD committee from ADCs), Japanese government and related governmental organizations, TICAD co-organizers, AU Commission (incl. NEPAD Secretariat), donor countries, international organizations (embassies and liaison offices in Japan).

【Objective/ Outline】

- Produce an annual Progress Report. (do not conduct review or assessment of the report, which will be the main task of TICAD Follow-up meetings).

【Frequency】
・Hold Joint Monitoring Committee meetings once a year as a rule.

(iii) Third Tier: TICAD Follow-up meetings
【Actor】
・TICAD Participants including Japanese government (and related governmental organizations where necessary), TICAD co-organizers, African states, AU Commission (incl. NEPAD Secretariat), RECs, donor countries, international organizations, etc.
【Objective/ Significance】
・Take advantage of TICAD related Ministerial Conferences on specific themes to review and assess on-going TICAD activities based upon the annual progress report, and to instruct accelerated implementation where necessary, at Ministerial level (or high level officials).
【Frequency】
・Hold TICAD Follow-up meetings once a year as a rule.

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Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 7 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, issued on 5 June 2008, regarding the decree of the State Duma of the Russian Federation on 4 June 2008 concerning Russian-Ukrainian relations (see annex).

I kindly ask you to circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 12, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

08-37983 (E) 170608

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine in connection with the resolution on the state of Russian-Ukrainian relations adopted by the State Duma of the Russian Federation on 4 June 2008.

In connection with approval of the resolution on the state of Russian-Ukrainian relations by the State Duma of the Russian Federation on 4 June 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine states that Ukraine develops good-neighbourly relations with the Russian Federation, consistently supports equitable partnership development between the two countries and constructive settlement of all disputable problems by means of dialogue and makes efforts to achieve positive results.

Contrary to such approach, the said resolution of the State Duma actually contains categorical demands on Ukraine and is nothing else than an attempt of unconcealed pressure towards our State and is inadmissible for the Ukrainian party.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine proceeds from the fact that the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation remains a cornerstone of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries. It equally corresponds to the interests of Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Therefore, Ukraine will not initiate its denunciation.

The proposals of the State Duma of the Russian Federation to withdraw from the Agreement are a short-sighted and irresponsible step. It is obvious that it will never be supported by the international community because it would cause serious damage to security and stability on the continent and the entire complex of Ukrainian-Russian relations.

United Nations A/62/861–S/2008/374

General Assembly
Security Council

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English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations from 22 to 30 May 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-37593 (E) 110608 130608

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 22 to 30 May 2008, inclusive

Air violations

On 22 May 2008, between 0930 hours and 1130 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at high altitude.

Between 1345 hours and 1430 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Naqurah area.

Between 2210 hours and 2325 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew Tibnin and Bint Jubayl.

On 26 May 2008, between 1040 hours and 1115 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas. They then intermittently overflew those areas again between 1425 hours and 1530 hours.

On 27 May 2008, between 0720 hours and 1015 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas.

Between 0730 hours and 0735 hours, opposite the town of Kafr Kila in the area of the fence, an enemy Israeli agricultural reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace in the course of spraying insecticide at said location.

On 28 May 2008, between 1047 hours and 1200 hours, eight enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b in a northerly direction and circled over all regions. They departed over the sea off al-Naqurah.

On 29 May 2008, between 1018 hours and 1028 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab`a farmlands as far as Juniya, and then returned south. They departed over said farmlands.

Between 1048 hours and 1120 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tripoli and circled over the sea between Shikka and Tripoli. They departed over the sea off al-Naqurah.

On 30 May 2008, between 1530 hours and 1700 hours, an enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tibnin area.

Sea violations

On 25 May 2008, at 0050 hours, in the open sea off Ras al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an enemy Israeli military launch shone a searchlight in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

On 30 May 2008, at 1540 hours, an enemy Israeli military launch launched two explosive devices and detonated them south of the line of buoys as a warning to Lebanese swimmers located at a distance of 900 metres north of the line of buoys and several dozen metres from the shore.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 26 May 2008, at 1800 hours, on the outskirts of Mays al-Jabal in the Magharah region, as a woman named Fatimah Taha was engaging in agricultural work in her field next to the Blue Line, an enemy Israeli patrol fired two shots in the air, upon which the aforementioned woman left the area.

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, sea and land during the month of May 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-37576 (E) 120608 130608

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during May 2008

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Total*	*Overall total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
33	26	—	59	3	—	35	—	35	97	50

United Nations A/62/863–S/2008/382

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda items 14, 19, 98, 122 and 123

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in Afghanistan

General and complete disarmament

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Letter dated 6 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a speech given by Mr. D. A. Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation, at a meeting with German political, parliamentary and civic leaders in Berlin on 5 June 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly under agenda items 14, 19, 98, 122 and 123 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

08-37784 (E) 260608 270608

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Speech given by Mr. D. A. Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation, at a meeting with German political, parliamentary and civic leaders in Berlin on 5 June 2008

I ask you please to be patient because my speech is rather long, but I hope it will not be at all boring.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to address German political and civic leaders. Present here today are people who have years of cooperation with Russia behind them, people whose personal initiatives, professional qualities and creative projects are developing the spirit of partnership and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

It is in large part thanks to your efforts that we have such regular, wide-ranging and substantial contacts today. I hope that my first visit to the Federal Republic of Germany as President of the Russian Federation will help them continue to grow and develop.

Russia and Germany are two European countries that have traversed difficult times in history. Step by step they have built up trust in each other and in so doing have truly set a unique example for Europe and done much to install a climate of growing trust throughout the European continent.

Despite the tragedy of two world wars, we have succeeded in bringing about definitive historical reconciliation between our countries. Time was needed for this to happen, but more important was the part played by the humanistic ideals and values that are shared by all of Europe and are an integral part of the culture of Russia and the unified Germany. I agree with my colleague, Vice Chancellor Steinmeier, that relations between Russia and Germany mirror to a large extent the relations between Russia and Europe as a whole.

Many are asking themselves today what political line we can expect of Russia. I have answered this question on many different occasions. I want to say from the outset that in both international and internal affairs we are committed above all to the rule of law and to having all countries, above all the big Powers, respect international law. There can be no doubt that this is an essential condition for managing and maintaining world development. This is all the more important now that the artificial bipolar system is giving way to a more natural poly-centred international system with the United Nations at its heart.

The founders of this system, the founders of the United Nations, showed great foresight and established the United Nations as an organization in which countries would cooperate on an equal basis. There is no other such organization in the world and the coming years are not likely to produce one. Attempts to replace the United Nations with "exclusive format" groups (as is sometimes proposed) would have a totally destructive effect on the current world order.

Of course, the United Nations does need to modernize in order to better respond to the realities of today's multi-polar world. The United Nations Security Council needs to be reformed on the basis of broad consensus between United Nations Members. We value Germany's commitment to seeking compromise solutions in this respect that would not cause division within the organization.

The future world order is directly linked to the future of Europe, the whole Euro-Atlantic region, and therefore the future of European civilization in its entirety.

I am certain that we cannot solve Europe's problems until we achieve a sense of identity and an organic unity between all of its integral components, including the Russian Federation. Having cast aside the Soviet system and any idea of its restoration, Russia has laid the foundations of a State that is completely compatible with the rest of Europe or, to be more precise, with the best of all that makes up the common heritage of European civilization.

To use the words of John Le Carré, Russia has "come in from the cold" after almost a century of isolation and self-isolation. Russia is now actively returning to global politics and the global economy, bringing with it all its natural, financial and intellectual resources and possibilities.

Russia is staking its future on innovation. Steadily improving macroeconomic indicators and a high level of financial, social and political stability for serious players on the European and global markets are opening up new horizons for reliable and modern investment.

Our goal today is not just to achieve a high quality of economic growth but also to transform the whole social structure of our society, including through support for the fast-growing middle class. It is the middle class that will provide the solid foundation on which we can build democracy and ensure sustainable development in general.

The outlines of our new long-term economic policy are clear today. This policy focuses on full and comprehensive modernization of key areas of industry and infrastructure. What we are talking about is a technological revolution and in this context one of our clear priorities is to cooperate with European States in this work.

I will say more about these matters today, but I want to say now that one thing is clear: a free market and openness to the outside world guarantee that our changes cannot be reversed.

The end of the cold war made it possible to build up genuinely equal cooperation between Russia, the European Union and North America as three branches of European civilization.

It is my conviction that Atlanticism as a sole historical principle has already had its day. We need to talk today about unity between the whole Euro-Atlantic area from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Life itself dictates the need for this kind of cooperation.

But looking at the future construction of relations between the countries of Europe, we see a worrying tendency to take a selective and politicized approach to our common history.

In this respect I think that normal honest academic debate is needed. The significance of the Russian-German reconciliation is clearly underestimated. It is just as important for the peaceful future of Europe as was, say, the reconciliation between France and Germany.

We especially need to be aware of the consequences of marginalizing and isolating countries, creating zones with differentiated levels of security and abandoning the creation of general regional collective security systems.

We also cannot allow ourselves to be stripped of our common spiritual and moral heritage that was the great victory over fascism. We cannot forget that the preservation of Europe's material culture during those war years came at the price of many millions of lives sacrificed by the peoples of the Soviet Union and by other European peoples.

Let us take a close look at the situation in Europe today. It is hard to escape the conclusion that Europe's current architecture still bears the stamp of an ideology inherited from the past. An organization such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe could, it would seem, embody European civilization's newfound unity, but it is prevented from doing so, prevented from becoming a full-fledged general regional organization.

The problem lies not only in the organization's own incomplete institutional development but also in the obstruction created by other groups intent on continuing the old line of bloc politics.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has also failed so far to give new purpose to its existence. It is trying to find this purpose today by globalizing its missions, including to the detriment of the United Nations prerogatives, which I mentioned just now, and by bringing in new members. But this is clearly still not the solution.

There is talk of exchanging further NATO expansion to the east for "something else", but I think this is just so many illusions. I am convinced that in such a case our relations with NATO would be completely undermined, ruined for a long time to come. There will not be confrontation of course, but the price would nonetheless be high indeed and would cause serious damage.

Afghanistan provides one of the clearest possible examples of how NATO and Russia share the same fundamental security interests. We are actively helping our partners working in that country. At the Russia-NATO summit in Bucharest we took the important step of agreeing on land transit for non-military cargoes via Russian Federation territory. We are completing work on the use of our military-transport aircraft. Russia is expanding training opportunities for Afghan anti-drugs and anti-terrorism personnel. These are all areas where we need to keep working together.

This is all extremely important for reaching the objectives set by the international community through the United Nations Security Council. Does it make sense to jeopardize this cooperation for the sake of a bloc politics approach that continues by inertia?

I believe that only by openly and honestly sharing all our current concerns with each other can we make progress in building a genuine greater Europe. Our predecessors during the cold war years managed to draw up the Helsinki Final Act

(which, as the legal foundation for the European system, has withstood the test of time despite all the difficulties encountered), and so why should we not be able to take the next step today? Namely, drafting and signing a legally binding treaty on European security to which the organizations currently working in the Euro-Atlantic area could become parties.

There were attempts to conclude such an agreement in the past. Suffice it to recall the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928. But that agreement failed to work and shared the sorry fate of the League of Nations. In today's world, when no one wants war in Europe and we have all been made wiser by the lessons of the twentieth century, such an agreement has a better hope of success.

We could look at a regional pact based, naturally, on the principles of the United Nations Charter and clearly defining the importance of force as factor in relations within the Euro-Atlantic community. This pact could achieve a comprehensive resolution of the security and arms control issues in Europe that are of such concern to us all.

I also propose that we consider holding a general European summit to start the process of drafting this agreement. Absolutely all European countries should take part in this summit as individual countries, leaving aside any allegiances to blocs or other groups. National interests stripped bare of any distorting ideological motivations should be the starting point for all taking part.

In my view, the main thing is that, unless we cut back on military spending, we shall not be able to find the resources needed to respond effectively to the real challenges we face such as illegal immigration, climate change and global poverty.

These challenges cannot be resolved through the use of force. They need to be dealt with at their source, by addressing the problems that give rise to these threats in the first place.

This includes the global food crisis, which is not only affecting people's material existence today but also raises ethical questions when food crops are used to produce fuel that has negligible energy efficiency.

This also includes energy security, which we can ensure only through the collective effort of all participants in the energy chain.

It was Russia that raised this issue at the G-8 summit in St. Petersburg. But we need to go further today and build on the principles we agreed on back then. We are ready to work with the European Union on creating an early warning mechanism in the energy sector, with the participation of transit countries, of course.

We are also ready to examine the possibility of establishing international consortia that would operate transit pipelines with the participation of companies from Russia, the European Union and the transit countries. This is an example of the interdependency that we have been talking about in Europe and in the globalizing world in general.

Along with this productive work on putting in place a common European strategy, we also need to work together on innovative progress and develop a common technological space together.

European integration must not and should not stop on the shores of the Baltic or the borders of Eastern Europe. Increased investment in the high-tech sectors is a necessary step.

The united Europe has an objective interest in increasing the volume and quality of Russian investment. We will give serious support to companies seeking to export capital in civilized fashion and become involved in joint organization of promising new production projects. We already have examples of such successful cooperation even in sensitive areas such as the nuclear energy, space, aviation, and transport machine-building sectors.

But today there are restrictions on Russian investment in European companies and projects that are unjustified from an economic and political point of view. We want to establish clear rules and put in place the most favourable conditions possible for foreign entrepreneurs developing high-tech production in our country, and we would like to see the same approach from our partners in Europe.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Russia does not need chaos and uncertainty in today's world. We have no interests that need to be guaranteed through such perverse means.

We often hear calls for Moscow to show restraint. We all need to show restraint in order to prevent escalation on any issue and break the vicious circle of unilateral action and reaction. We need to stop trying to force events and pursuing a fait accompli policy. We should start by simply taking a little time out to look at where we have come to and what we now face, whether the issue be Kosovo, NATO expansion or missile defence.

It is highly symptomatic that current differences with Russia are interpreted by many in the West as demonstrating a need to simply bring Russia's policies closer into line with those of the West. But we do not want to be "embraced" in this way. We need to look for common solutions. Sometimes we are simply told: stop being so prickly in international affairs. They tell us that democratic development and human rights issues are secondary; that they can close their eyes to them, and they give us examples of other countries that behave in just this way and with whom they get on fine.

But this approach does not suit us, above all because we think that human rights are one of the most basic and fundamental values. Human rights should not be part of any trade-off. What we welcome therefore is calm and honest discussion on a mutual basis of all the different issues.

In this respect, I should like to point out once more that Russian and European democracy share common roots. We share the same set of values and the same sources of law: Roman, Germanic and French law. I have said in the past that democracy is always shaped by history and by the national setting. We have a common history and we share the same humanitarian values. This common thinking is the foundation that enables us to speak not just the same legal or business language today but, I hope, also the same political language.

Colleagues,

Continuing from what I just said, there is another set of issues on which I would like to comment in more detail, namely, questions regarding the Russian

political system's development. This is a matter of interest at the moment and I think this is understandable.

Unfortunately, however, we also see evidence of misconceptions and even sometimes a distorted understanding of what is taking place in our country.

We attach great importance to improving our political system and developing the institutions of our civil society.

I would like to say a few words about our work to form a mature and effectively functioning party system. This was one of the objectives from the start of democratic transformation in our country. The road has not been easy. We have gone from numerous small parties, one-day parties, parties built around a single person, to establishing large, influential and responsible party organizations.

This work is still in progress of course. When we talk about building political parties, we forget that in many countries, Germany included, this was a process that took decades. We have been working on this for a mere ten years. But the fact that in the last two State Dumas four political parties have represented their voters is already cause for optimism.

The updated electoral laws have done much to create a stable and predictable party system. This has been achieved above all through elections based on party lists and a higher threshold for a party's eligibility to win seats. These were conscious decisions taken to strengthen our country's party system and prevent it from dissipating.

I think that these steps were not only justified but also necessary. They are in keeping with our objectives, with international values and with the demands of Russia's political system.

Support for non-governmental organizations is one of our clear priorities. Many of these organizations were mostly financed from abroad until 2006. I doubt that any developed Western country would tolerate such an overwhelming flood of foreign capital into its own "tertiary sector". We decided therefore to making funding of our own available to support Russian civil society organizations. This was a logical step. We are now spending more and more money every year on supporting different non-governmental organizations, including with State budget money. I should also mention the Public Chamber's successful work. Life has shown that there is a need for this organization, which is essentially laying the foundations for the development of civil society in general.

We very much want to see the emergence of as many non-governmental organizations as possible working on issues such as local self-government and increasing tolerance and inter-ethnic concord.

The ongoing dialogue between the different religions is playing a very positive role. Incidentally, we have seen a fivefold increase in the number of religious organizations registered in Russia over recent years.

But we are well aware that issues such as inter-ethnic tensions are becoming increasingly global in nature and are already a very real problem in many European countries. I think we therefore need to join efforts to devise common approaches in finding solutions to these complex issues.

Now I would like to say a few words on another very topical issue today — that of the mass media and media freedom. I fully agree that media freedom needs to be protected and that this protection needs to be enshrined in the law. Several years ago the media needed protection from enslavement by private companies, and now it needs protection from administrative pressure at various levels.

But overall, as I discussed with the Federal Chancellor today, we are already on the threshold of the complete media freedom — I am talking not about the situation in Russia here but about the situation in the world as a whole — that comes with technological progress, and above all the unstoppable development of the global Internet. To give just one example, in 2000 there were only around 3 million Internet users in Russia. By last year, this figure had already risen to 30-35 million people — one in three or four Russians — and the experts say it will continue to rise fast.

This situation brings to the fore not just the idea of media freedom, which is already guaranteed by modern digital technology, something that cannot now be stopped, but also the problem of how to preserve moral and cultural values in this common information space. This is not just a national issue but a problem confronting all of Europe and the world as a whole. It is one of the serious challenges facing civilization in its entirety.

Ladies and gentlemen,

You have taken part in discussing Russia's long-term development plans and its place in Europe and the world, and will continue to do so, including at the St. Petersburg Economic Forum. I hope to see many of you again tomorrow in our northern capital.

We are very conscious of how difficult the innovative development road we have chosen for our country will be. It is not an easy road for even as great an economic power as Germany. We therefore seek to intensify our cooperation in science and technology, in education, in support for small- and medium-sized businesses and in work between our big companies too.

Consistent and systemic work to improve our business climate, remove excessive administrative barriers, prevent corruption, which is a very serious problem in our country, provide maximum support to small businesses (my first decisions addressed precisely these issues), strengthen the role of the law in our society and State and create an independent and effective judicial system forms the basis for our economic action programme.

We are working actively today on these very important objectives. All this work depends on advancing the role of the law, which is there to protect people's interests and defend their honour and dignity.

I think that we should also consider joint projects in the areas I named above. One possible project would be reciprocal internships for lawyers and judges. Another could be joint programmes for training effective civil servants. The ten years of German contribution to the Presidential Training Programme for Managers is a good base on which to build in this work. Over this time, Russia has trained around 3,500 specialists through this programme and, since 2006, 100 German interns come to Russia every year and learn new skills through the Russian-German cooperation programmes.

There is great demand for these specialists in the Russian regions. The mergers taking place between regions have also opened up new prospects for cooperation with the German federal Länder. Our regions need to learn to speak a common language, as St. Petersburg, Novgorod Region, Kaliningrad Region, Kaluga Region and the corresponding Länder in Germany have done.

We also want to continue practical cooperation in important areas for global development. Russia consistently supports Germany's efforts to continue European Union cooperation in climate change and reducing carbon emissions. We are ready for dialogue on a whole range of environmental protection issues, including issues affecting the Arctic. Many countries today, including Russia and Germany, are marking World Environment Day. Our country is also marking Ecologist's Day for the first time. I would like therefore to take this opportunity to congratulate everyone working in these areas. Just two days ago I held a meeting on this subject and signed a special decree issuing instructions regarding environmental protection.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Bilateral trade between Russia and Germany has grown fourfold over the last six years. It hit a record last year, exceeding $52 billion. Germany is Russia's biggest supplier of imported goods, 90 per cent of which are vehicles, equipment and metal products. Our country is set to become Germany's second-biggest importer over these coming years, after the United States, overtaking even China. Germany is also one of the leaders when it comes to real investment in Russia, with investment already totalling 28 billion euros.

There are also clearly excellent prospects for joint projects involving Russian and German scientists. Introducing and spreading the use of applied developments and effective use of joint intellectual property are issues of particular importance in this respect.

It will be for young people in both our countries to continue Russian-German cooperation and enrich it with new initiatives. You know that youth contacts have already become a major part of our cooperation. As the German poet and thinker Schiller wrote, "Man grows great along with greater goals."

Everything that we invest in our young people today will bring us returns in the future. I am sure that our contribution to their education and to the development of their minds, talents and spiritual wealth is a contribution to the progress and dependable future of our two peoples and of Europe as a whole.

Another obvious resource that can bring us closer together is our compatriots, above all the Russian Germans. Their views and opinions on the development of our relations serve as a kind of litmus test of cooperation between our countries and help us to get rid of hackneyed stereotypes.

In this respect I am very much in favour of modernizing our humanitarian ties. Of course, this is something we need to work on together, and we need to have public support, media interest and the infrastructure of the ties between our different regions and religions behind us.

Colleagues,

Here in Berlin there is a very tangible feeling of how history and modernity, memories of the past and visions of the future are all tightly woven together. Berlin is familiar to every Russian and many Russians have their own special places here.

Berlin today is a lively, exciting, forward-looking city. In this sense it is similar to Moscow, which also has its own specific nature, its own dynamic and energy. There is a strong feeling here of how history binds rather than divides us. I am sure that those who have understood this truth cannot lose.

Thank you.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 10
Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Letter dated 30 May 2008 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005).

In a letter to the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission dated 6 March 2008, which was forwarded to the Security Council on 10 April 2008, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Francophonie of the Central African Republic requested the Central African Republic to be placed on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Security Council supports this request and invites the Peacebuilding Commission to provide advice and recommendations on the situation in the Central African Republic.

Following prior briefings and consultations on the situation in the country, the Security Council would welcome in particular the advice and recommendations of the Commission in the following areas:

(a) Establishment and conduct of an inclusive political dialogue;

(b) Action by the national authorities and support from the international community to develop an effective, accountable and sustainable national security-sector system;

(c) Restoration of the rule of law, including respect for human rights, and good governance in all regions of the country.

The Security Council considers that the Peacebuilding Commission could play a critical role in enhancing coordination and coherence within the United Nations system and among the wider international community in supporting and consolidating the peacebuilding efforts of the Central African Republic.

(*Signed*) John **Sawers**
President of the Security Council

08-37742 (E) 110608

United Nations A/62/865

General Assembly

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12 June 2008
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Original: Spanish

Sixty-second session
Agenda items 63, 66 and 70

Advancement of women

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Promotion and protection of human rights

Letter dated 9 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued on 8 June 2008 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba relating to the recent publication of the annual report of the United States Department of State on trafficking in persons (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly under the following items:

- Item 63: Advancement of women
- Item 66: Promotion and protection of the rights of children
- Item 70: Promotion and protection of human rights

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations

08-37829 (E) 160608 170608

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba

On 4 June 2008, the United States Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, presented the annual report for 2008 on trafficking in persons, in which, for the sixth consecutive year, the Government of the United States included Cuba on the list of countries accused of not making significant efforts to eliminate so-called internal trafficking in children and women for sexual exploitation, and described our country as a destination for sexual tourism, among other grave and totally unfounded accusations.

For the first time, the imperial Power also decided to include in the report a number of recommendations to the Cuban Government on how to tackle that phenomenon.

The report also threatened to impose sanctions on countries accused of not complying with the standards set by the Secretary of State on this issue, depriving them of assistance from the Government of the United States — something which, for Cuba, has not the slightest relevance, it having been subjected for nearly half a century to that and other measures forming part of the endless litany of the blockade, a policy applied with full rigour and cruelty in an attempt to crush the spirit of the Cuban people.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs vehemently rejects the contents of this new report of the Department of State, which overlooks and distorts the real situation in Cuba in its efforts to justify the criminal policy of blockade, aggression and hostility pursued by the Government of the United States against Cuba.

The report seeks to belittle the social and moral achievements of the Cuban Revolution, especially the priority given to the care of women and children, which has been widely acknowledged at the international level. It is also aimed at discrediting our healthy and thriving tourist industry, which is totally denied access to the United States market and which the report seeks to undermine by every possible means.

The Government of the United States, and in particular the Bush Administration, whose policy is permanently targeted at the human rights of the Cuban people, has no moral authority or credibility to accuse Cuba, much less to put forth cynical recommendations as to what our country is supposed to do on this issue.

Cuba attaches no value whatsoever to the contents of the report of the Department of State, aware that, thanks only to the achievements of the Revolution and despite the policy of the United States, it has been able, since 1959, to raise the social well-being of its people to unprecedented levels.

The attempt to cloud Cuba's image and that of its tourist industry, and to ignore the steadfast policy developed by the Cuban Government to prevent any kind of social ills in this sector and to punish severely those responsible for such

reprehensible conduct, can be explained only by the obsession of the United States Government with ignoring and trying to hamper everything that represents progress for our country and for its economy and society.

It was precisely the Revolution that eliminated once and for all the conditions conducive to sexual tourism and other associated ills, which had existed in our country and were aggravated by the neo-colonial rule imposed on Cuba up to 1959 by Yankee imperialism.

The United States Government has a lot to do in its own country in order to tackle the rampant phenomena of prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour and trafficking in persons.

It is light years away from the guarantees that Cuba provides for its citizens, especially children, women and the elderly, in the areas of health, education, security and social well-being.

The United States Government has much to learn from Cuba and is in no position to lecture anyone.

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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Steven Ssenabulya **Nkayivu** (Uganda)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2007, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 37th and 51st meetings, on 5 May and 13 June 2008. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/62/SR.37 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the United Nations Operation in Burundi for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 (A/62/668);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/781/Add.2).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/62/L.35

4. At its 51st meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi" (A/C.5/62/L.35), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of South Africa.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/62/L.35 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi,[1] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[2] and the statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee,[3]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1545 (2004) of 21 May 2004, by which the Council authorized, for an initial period of six months as from 1 June 2004, with the intention to renew it for further periods, the deployment of a peacekeeping operation called the United Nations Operation in Burundi, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the last of which was resolution 1692 (2006) of 30 June 2006, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 December 2006,

Recalling also its resolution 58/312 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 61/9 B of 29 June 2007,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Burundi as at 31 March 2008, including the credits in the amount of 27.5 million United States dollars;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007;[1]

4. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

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[1] A/62/668.
[2] A/62/781/Add.2.
[3] A/C.5/62/SR.37.

5. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be credited their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 30,729,800 dollars, in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2007, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2007, as set out in its resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

6. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, their share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 30,729,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2007 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Further decides* that the decrease of 378,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2007 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 30,729,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi".